OR. 2ND & MORRISON STS

A CELESTIAL SEED

Ck[illegible]vay.

ood housewives, if you think you are
ight Kick until you are heard. We
on't blame you for wanting cheap
egetables. You want cheap clothing,
why not have cheap vegetables and
verything else cheap. We are in with
ou on this cheap question and if the
ouncil is going to tax the Chinaman
40 a quarter for selling [illegible]ables,
ve assure you that it won't affect our
lothing a bit, and it will enable the
rocer to undersell the Chinaman. But
his has nothing to do with [illegible]

Ve Are Selling

ood All-Wool Boys' Suits to-day for
ges 12 to 18 yrs, at the LOW PRICE
f $7 00 to $10 00 A SUIT
While in Children's Suits [illegible] All-
ool Suits, for ages 5 to 12 years, at
5 00 A SUIT, are a BARGAI

See Our

EW STYLE MEN'S SUITS for Spring
nd Summer, all nobby made and new
atterns. Our prices are from $10 00
o $25 00 A SUIT for the finest [illegible]
n this city, and we have over 200
tyles to pick from, and guarantee a
t. By dealing with us [illegible] benefit
ourselves.

K[illegible] & L[illegible]

C[illegible] H[illegible]

Cor 2nd & MORRISON STS

AMUSEMENTS

NEW PARK THEATER.

ngagement for SIX NIGHTS [illegible] commencing MONDAY APRIL [illegible]
The Distinguished Comedienne
ANNIE PIXLEY
ccompanied by her own excellent co[illegible] following brilliant repertoire
onday Tuesday Friday evenings & Sa[illegible]
THE DEACON'S DAUGHTER
Wednesday evening
THE CHARITY GIRL
Thursday and Saturday eve
M'LISS CHILD OF THE SIERRAS
(As played over 1000 times by M[illegible]
ew and Sparkling Songs a [illegible] Medley
Charming Comedy Elegant Costumes
Free List positively suspended except [illegible]
eet displayed at Prentice's Saturday
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES
dmission $1 00
No extra charge for Reserved Seats
alcony from 50c Sides

THREE LECTURES
—BY—
MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE,
Author of the Battle Hymn of the Republic
Lecture Room of the Unitarian Church
corner Yamhill and Seventh
DAY April 27 [illegible]
DAY April 30 IS POLITE [illegible]
EDNESDAY May 2 REMINISCENCES OF LONGFELLOW [illegible]
OURSE TICKETS ONE DOLLAR
To be had at Gill's, Wisdom's [illegible] Olds & King's and P O [illegible] Fifty Cents
ingle Lecture 25c [illegible]

GETTYSBURG CYCLORAMA

he Great Battle Painting

Admission 50c Children 25c
This unequaled exhibition is open fr[illegible]
P. M. On Sundays from 1 to [illegible]
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FINEST RESORT IN PORTLAND
Jefferson Street corner 16th [illegible]
rst Fine Sunday in May
st of Refreshments. Only respe[illegible]

—THE—
Van [illegible]onciscar
PRIVATE DISPENSA
Nos 132 131 [illegible] Portland
Young
Middle-aged
And All
OST MAN
ous Debility
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Urinary Troubles Weak
Gleet Stricture
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The Sunday Oregonian.

VOL. 7.—NO. 23. PORTLAND, OREGON. SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1888. PRICE TEN CENTS.

[illegible]LING REMINISCENCES.

[illegible] Furnishes a Grist of Entertaining Gossip.

[illegible] Parade—His Great Speech [illegible] Third Term at Chicago.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

New York, April 22.—Without possibly [illegible] Roscoe Conkling was always on [illegible]. From the waist up he was a striking and handsome figure. From his waist [illegible] was rather meagerly equipped. His [illegible] out of proportion with the rest of [illegible] and looked shaky, so much so that [illegible] walked the upper portion of his [illegible] almost seemed to be dragging the rest [illegible] after him. Like all men of profound [illegible], he was apt to be dogmatic in [illegible] assertions and it was difficult for him [illegible], with any degree of tolerance, [illegible] or contrary argument. I have [illegible] with some surprise that the press, [illegible] his death, have dwelt upon his retirement from the senate as the most dramatic [illegible] of his life.

[illegible] perhaps the most influential act of [illegible]. It was certainly the hinge on which his [illegible] turned. It put him absolutely [illegible] the line of preferment, and although [illegible] Arthur did his best to conciliate [illegible] and to reintroduce him to the foremost [illegible] of influence by nominating him to the [illegible] justiceship for the United States, the [illegible] accepted belief was that Conkling's [illegible] career was closed. Far more dramatic [illegible] his quiet leaving of the senate chamber [illegible] his magnificent presence in the Chicago [illegible], when as chief of the famous [illegible] hundred and six third term Grant [illegible] he stood, the center of applauding [illegible], for an hour and a quarter [illegible] to make his voice heard beyond the [illegible] of the reporters' table on which he [illegible].

[illegible] a magnificent occasion! [illegible] a magnificent audience, what an [illegible] scene. Conkling was chairman of [illegible] New York delegation. He stood tall, [illegible] ten or eleven, and bore him[illegible] always with conscious dignity, standing, [illegible] an audience as though he were [illegible] marble, particular about the po[illegible] of his feet, and thoroughly careful [illegible] the pose and angles of his body. He [illegible] conspicuous in all public assemblages [illegible] at this occasion he was made the text [illegible] daily applauding recognition. [illegible] he entered the hall at the head of the New York delegation, the galleries invari[illegible] rose and forth with hurrahs and clappings. [illegible] Western men who didn't care to have [illegible] Grant scheme succeed, and who [illegible] had all they cared for of a [illegible] the chair of state, selected Garfield as their hero, and when the Ohio delegation entered the hall, the applause given Garfield, [illegible] was just as great as that given Conkling when he entered at the head of his [illegible]. It has always been a question in [illegible] whether Conkling had concluded, [illegible] the beginning of the balloting that [illegible] not the choice. It has always [illegible] to me that he intuitively understood that the end had come, and that his [illegible] bitterness of his memorable [illegible] the conviction that no mat[illegible] the end was foreordained [illegible] virtually rendered. The [illegible] numbered not less than 12,000 peo[illegible] and it has been estimated that there [illegible] 5,000 in the rink. Garfield had named [illegible] called his man, Mr [illegible] and Mr. Joy had misnamed his [illegible], and New York was called [illegible] thousands upon thousands anxious to [illegible] the impassioned eloquence which they [illegible] with difficulty restrained and [illegible] strode proudly to the platform [illegible] a reporter's table, holding a [illegible] handkerchief in his nervous [illegible] the audience over. An in[illegible]. Breathless with expectancy [illegible] hushed waiting and [illegible] as clear as the tone of any bell [illegible]:

[illegible] asked what state he hails from,
[illegible] shall be,
[illegible] Appomattox
[illegible] apple tree.

[illegible] for the next hour and a [illegible] time, as though pan[illegible] had broken loose, the audi[illegible] roared and shouted, screamed and [illegible] the hero of the day stood pa[illegible] for his chance. After the nom[illegible] of Garfield which Conkling saw was [illegible] so much so that he wrote a line of [illegible] on the margin of a [illegible] and passed it to him as he sat [illegible] benches in the rear, New [illegible] offered, as a sop, the vice-presi[illegible]. Conkling argued, threatened [illegible] that New York could not [illegible] bribed. The position was [illegible] Morton, and Mr Morton [illegible] his own desire, would have [illegible] had he done so how the [illegible] would have changed, for at [illegible] Morton, not Arthur would [illegible], and the entire political [illegible] of New York politics, and there[illegible] would have been as [illegible] if soon became as light is [illegible] darkness. But Morton de[illegible] at Conkling's behest. It was then [illegible] to Chester A. Arthur Conk[illegible] [illegible] and dearest friend [illegible] Conkling pleaded long [illegible] but as Arthur subse[illegible] said: "This is one chance of a [illegible]. Why should I, for the gratification [illegible] that Grant is removed from [illegible] nomination, sulk in my [illegible] to accept no significant an[illegible]. The result we know but one of [illegible] results, however was a lack of [illegible] of interest almost a [illegible] of personal intercourse and [illegible] a quarrel almost be[illegible] which was never made [illegible] never healed. Dur[illegible] long waiting weeks when Garfield [illegible] Conkling was a [illegible] the Oriental hotel. At that time [illegible] Arthur was there. So were [illegible] Cameron, Gen John A [illegible] Senator Thomas C Platt, Em[illegible] Senator Jones, of [illegible] and other men well known [illegible]. Conkling had never [illegible] specially but he was one [illegible] sympathizers in the ter[illegible] to which he was subjected and [illegible] the tenor of every bulletin [illegible] that in the not remote [illegible] friend and ally would [illegible] chief executive of the nation and [illegible] head of the great party which [illegible]. I saw much of Conkling [illegible] during the Indiana cam[illegible] everything trembled, as it were [illegible] and it was a question wheth[illegible] Western strength was sufficient [illegible] English's money bags and pre[illegible] in the state of his residence [illegible] a hotel in Indianapolis called [illegible] and there Conkling was [illegible] being with him [illegible] Mr John C New, George [illegible] a large party of subordinate re[illegible] in the West. It was hard [illegible] Conkling forget his bitterness [illegible] harder almost than to make him [illegible] disappointment at the non-renom[illegible] dead and chief, and when he [illegible] Indianapolis, and thence radiated [illegible] the state, and to a certain extent [illegible] Western states, it was noticed [illegible] alluded to the name of either [illegible], but confined himself, almost en[illegible] his speeches, to an elucidation [illegible] the views of the [illegible] if also with the [illegible] significant services done to the nation by the party whose candidates he hoped would be elected.

No figure has of late years been more familiar on Broadway or Fifth avenue in certain of our clubs and especially in the cafe of the Hoffman house than that of Roscoe Conkling. He was a kindly disposed man and not half so proud so austere so haughty as people judged him. His manner was against him. It almost seemed as though he feared a belittlement of judgment. He spoke and acted as though scenting danger as though fearing a trap. He ignored social claims in a remarkable degree. I never saw him in the opera house save on two or three occasions when he called to pay his respects to his client Mr Pulitzer, with whose family he made a party now and then. He was by no means a habitual theater goer. He went out of his way very markedly at the time of the New York Press Club benefit when one of the members of the club delivered a lecture which netted $8000 to the burial fund to show his regard for the boys. He purchased and occupied a proscenium box and did much to encourage the lecturer and the audience by his considerate attention and doubtless sincere courtesy. Conkling had a fund of anecdote and story which served him well on the platform in the courts and among friends in ordinary intercourse. He didn't care to go to public dinners and it was a very rare thing to find him in any public assemblage unless he was there as the figure head. It is a mistake to suppose that he will be missed from the political arena, for he was not of it nor had he been since the day he found himself a defeated candidate for the re election, nor do I think he will be significantly missed from our courts. Certainly he will not be missed from society. He cared less for social intercourse than any man I ever saw and it would be a lasting mistake if the public at large were to judge of his intimacies, by the names upon the cards left for him at the hotel during his last illness. He was not a sociable man and he was not given to entertainments. He was fond of his books and athletic sports and particularly of long walks. His last long walk used him up. Had he not been determined by unusual exertion to overcome the very elements themselves to day he would be among us alive and well and not the subject of idiotic paragraphs and twaddling columns written by men not worthy to loosen even the latchet of his shoe.

HOWARD

A SCATHING INDICTMENT.

Cleveland's Administration Reviewed and Condemned by an Impartial Critic

New York Independent (Ind.)

It is now quite evident that the candidate of the democratic party in the coming campaign is to be Grover Cleveland. We do not say that it is not a fit nomination to be made by that party. We are inclined to think that the man and the party are exactly suited to each other.

As to the man he stands at present on a level with his party. When he was nominated and elected he was hailed as a great political reformer, who would lift his party to a high position and give the country an improved system of public service. What has he done to fulfill his own pledges and the expectations of his original mugwump sponsors?

He gave a solemn pledge that the government should be conducted on sound business principles. Men were to be retained in office for competency, experience and faithfulness, regardless of partisan efficiency. This pledge has been constantly, conspicuously and recklessly violated.

He gave his solemn pledge that fitness and not partisan efficiency would be the condition of appointments to office. This pledge has been trampled upon in a countless number of cases.

He declared that "public office is a public trust." What meaning has this declaration in the light of his administration?

He laid down the rule that office holders must not become perniciously active in politics. Within a few months thereafter he suspended and restored District Attorney Benton of Missouri for taking the stump while District Attorney Stone of Pennsylvania was suspended and removed for doing precisely the same thing in a far less pronounced way. Benton was a democrat, Stone a republican. The rule as thus modified would seem to apply to republicans only.

He said public employes have the right to insist that "merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief." Out of over 56,000 offices about 43,000 were filled with democrats in the first two years of the administration. Thousands of competent and faithful employes now know to their sorrow that merit and competency are seldom if ever found outside the democratic party. He has simply fallen back into the arms of his party, than which, before his election he was said to be so much better.

His pledges were magnificent, his performances disgraceful.

His scheme of civil service was fine, its fulfillment a farce.

He sets out to lift the democratic party, he ends by letting down the government.

He began as a conspicuous reformer, he is ending as a conspicuous failure.

What are his claims to the suffrage of the country? Not reform, not good appointments, not patriotic unpartisanship. He has treated the country to a free trade message practically advocating a tariff "for revenue only" without proper regard to the principle of protection. He has made glad all England by giving the laurels to Canada on the fisheries treaty. He has lowered the tone of the Indian service and interfered unwarrantably with religious matters in the mission schools among the Indians—with which matters it is simply impertinent for him to meddle. He has allowed and we believe now allows and firmly intends to allow political circulars to issue from the government departments in Washington. Such are his passports to the confidence of the people. We do not believe the people now want a man for president who is not a great deal better than Grover Cleveland.

Still another thing: President Cleveland has practically and dishonorably eaten his own utterances given at his inauguration. What did he mean by these words? Did he really and honestly mean what he said? What democrat can read his declarations and then condemn James G Blaine if he should finally allow his name—after twice or thrice declining—to be presented to the national republican convention? What could he say about these words in a second letter if nominated? What will the country say about the sincerity of this utterance if his name appears in another campaign? It will say: "We do not want a second term of such a man as Grover Cleveland."

St Patrick's Beverage

Boston Courier

Sympathetic friend—And so you have had an attack of the D T's?

Victim (ruefully)—I have and I hope I'll never have another.

S F—I'd advise you to drink nothing but Irish whisky hereafter.

V—What good would that do?

S F—There are no snakes in Irish whisky, you know.

A Good Record

New York World (Dem.)

Judge Gresham has qualities and a record that will make him a strong candidate before the people, especially if a popular Eastern man like General Hawley or Senator Hiscock should be associated with him on the ticket. His rugged honesty and sturdy antagonism to monopolies would count for much before the people.

The National Bird Sized Up

Albany Journal

Dressed in the latest mode Lillie Devereux Blake presented her ever youthful subject "Is it a Crime to be a Woman?" In the course of her address she said: "Every student in ornithology knows that the American eagle, the national bird, is a hen, the male being inferior in size and looks."

Now is the time to take a good spring medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the very best. 100 doses $1.

THE GAME OF BUNCO.

Redoubtable Capt Williams Exposes Its Methods

Origin of This Fine Art—Distinguished Devotees—The Most Noted Operators Now in Prison

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

It is hard to say where the word "bunco" was born. It comes, if not from the gutter, at least from an origin of not better if even of as moral a character. Its first appearance to the best of my knowledge was in the early part of the seventies, when it was added to the list of such sporting words, so called, as faro, keno, loto and the like. At the outset it was the equivalent of confidence operation, but after a brief while it became limited to express those transactions in which a swindler secures money or valuables from a victim who willingly parts with his property in the hope of securing a pretended reward of ludicrously enormous proportions.

The success of the first steerer and hand shaker upon the ignorant and credulous brought imitators into the business. These tried their hands upon men whom the original workers would never have approached and found to their surprise that education and knowledge of the world did not protect their possessor. They continued in their experimenting until having buncoed Charles Francis Adams, the late Commodore Garrison, Oscar Wilde, the distinguished apostle of esthetic culture, and other men of prominence in various fields they concluded that every man was capable of being robbed in this manner, provided of course that the right operator and right mode of attack were employed.

Nearly all the famous bunco men are well dressed, mild mannered, quiet speaking and companionable fellows. Many of them would be ornaments to a parlor and most would be popular and thriving business men if their talents were honestly and properly applied. "Hungry Joe," who is now doing yeoman's service for the state in Sing Sing, would pass muster in many of our clubs. "Kid Miller," until his last fracas in which his face was seriously disfigured, might be and probably has been mistaken for a theological student. Harry Ashton, who victimized Commodore Garrison, looks like a prosperous Wall street broker and talks as well as two thirds of that fraternity. "Cigarette Harry," or Harry Desmond or Henry Dressner, who is serving a term in the Buffalo penitentiary, resembles a lawyer or a politician of the better type. Will Hawley cultivates literature in his leisure hours and shows considerable ability as a newspaper man. Frequently when in bad luck or when desirous of getting a reference as to character, he has worked for the daily press and always done creditable work. Sig Hess is a typical young Hebrew salesman of the better class. "Easy Archie" apes the gilded youth who follow the anise bag at Rockaway and makes it must be admitted a very clever imitation. Sheeny Doc is the typical physician of a few years' standing and, it is said, did actually study a short time in some medical institution.

Like every other art the bunco of to-day has innumerable variations. The commonest form that comes to the notice of the police is as follows:

Mr Smith, a well to-do farmer or tradesman, comes to New York from his native town, Smithville. He carries with him a well filled wallet, which being distrustful of hotel clerks and hotel safes, he carries in some inside pocket. Near the Brooklyn bridge, the Central Park plaza, Madison or Union square he is accosted by a pleasant mannered man who shakes his hand violently and says in the most friendly fashion:

"Brown, dear boy, how are you?"

Mr Smith draws himself up and replies: "You've made a mistake, young man. I'm not Brown. My name is Smith—Ephraim Smith of Smithville, Smith county, Pennsylvania."

This is all that the "hand shaker" wants—the man's name and address. Frequently, in fact generally, these are not given as short and pat as in the interview described. Frequently he half suspects the friendly stranger and a brief talk is needful to secure the desired information. When it is given the accomplice joins the bunco man, who is not far away and who has at this moment in his hand a small bankers' directory which contains a list of all the banks in the Union by states, the names of their president, secretary, cashier and sometimes other information. As the accomplice reaches the worker he says, "Pennsylvania—Smithville, Smith county," and together they run down the entry. It usually reads as follows:

SMITHVILLE.—First Nat'l—Jabez Jaggs Pres't, William A. Snow Sec., John Porter C'shr.

Smith County—John Piggsnap Pres't and Sec.

The bunco man trained to his work needs not to write these entries down to remember them. He runs them over twice and can then recall them to the letter at any time until the job is over. He approaches the victim, who has moved leisurely along in the meantime, pleasantly bows as he reaches him, coughs slightly and says:

"Why, good morning, Mr Smith, it is a pleasure to meet you in New York. How are your folks and how is my uncle Jabez Jaggs?"

He may vary this according to his man. He may address him as squire, judge, colonel, major and captain. He is pretty certain to use a military title if upon Smith's person he has seen a Grand Army button, badge or other insignia. He may use the judicial title if the victim looks as if he had ever been a justice of the peace, court clerk, constable or other official, for to all such the words squire and judge have a strangely sweet and fascinating sound. It makes but little difference what words are used. Those which are employed are pleasantly put and make Smith believe at the outset that here is some one who knows him and his and who is glad to see him in the great wilderness where he is already lonely and unhappy. There may be some mistake however. So smiling at his new found acquaintance he slowly drawls out:

"I reckon you've got the best of me, my friend. I can't place you to save my durned old eyes."

The victory is half won. The bunco man in a second has seen that the man is glad to meet an acquaintance and what is more important, that he does not suspect. He adds heartily: "Well, I wouldn't be surprised. I haven't been there now for three years and the last time I was on I only stayed a week. I'm Charles Jaggs, son of Edward, who is the brother of Jabez, the president of your First National Bank. I met you last talking one day on some loan or other business to Snow, the secretary. How are all your folks?"

This ninety nine times out of a hundred more than satisfies Smith. In all probability he has a slight acquaintanceship and a profound awe for Jaggs, the local millionaire. Snow he knows better from having had slight financial operations with him. As a result he is delighted at being regarded in New York as the friend of a man who has intimate relations with the treasury at Washington and the Stock Exchange in Wall street. He unbosoms himself to the banker's nephew and for a dreary quarter hour tells the interminable tale of measles among his children, pip in the chickens, dry rot in the potatoes, his daughter's engagement to his neighbor's son and all the other tales of bucolic life.

The next step is to further impress Smith as well as to please him. The bunco man takes his victim to the bar of some first-class hotel where merchants, politicians and prominent men congregate. A popular delusion is that it is a low saloon or dark groggery. It never is, except by the least skillful "crooks." Up to the bar they go. If Smith uses intoxicants so much the worse for him. As they stand near the gleaming crystal and silver the banker's nephew points out the celebrities.

"That's Chauncey M Depew (bowing to some politician who faintly resembles the great wit and railroadist and who bows effusively in return as nearly all New York politicians are in the habit of doing). That's ex Mayor Grace there drinking champagne with his brother. They are worth $10 000 000 and never drink anything else. That big man is the hotel detective. He arrests every criminal who dares to come in the house. It's a good thing because it protects a man from desperate characters and that's what makes this place so popular with gentlemen and business men."

So runs the glib talk of the bunco man. It is calculated to deceive the best critics, as the *Bank Note Reporter* appropriately phrases it, and it does deceive the listener whose horizon for years has been the boundaries of his town. The audacity displayed is sometimes bewildering. They have taken their victims into the rogues' gallery, into the mayor's office, the common council chamber and the court of sessions. They have introduced him to editors, hotel keepers, public officials, and on one occasion it is reported to the mayor himself. Confidence once gained the operator begins the second act of the drama. This is to take his prey to the place where one or more colleagues are awaiting his arrival and where the actual swindle is perpetrated. The scheme employed in this transaction varies infinitely. Sometimes it is the Louisiana lottery, sometimes a policy shop, it may be the wheel of fortune, keno, sweet green goods, dice, poker, euchre, cribbage, whist, roulette, rouge et noir, rolling the log, three-card monte, thimble-rigging, "the envelope game," or heaven knows what not. Of the men who are swindled not more than one in five report their loss to the police and of these no two tell the same story alike. The commonest trick is for the buncoist to give his colleagues in the office a lottery ticket for which he is supposed to have paid $2.50 and to receive $250 cash in return. He counts it methodically while the victim sympathizes in delight at his friend's good fortune. The cashier announces that the special weekly drawing will be held in fifteen minutes and that $500 will in every probability win $5000 in good money. The stranger accepts or hesitates. Generally he has only $200 or $300 about his person. The bunco man comes to his help. He will take a half risk and divide the profits. The interest is bought, the drawing occurs and the selection wins nothing or a small sum. But it always comes within an ace of hitting the capital prize. At this point the victim sours, to use a slang phrase, and often squeals, to use another. Sometimes his credulity is so great that he continues playing until bankrupt. If when he perceives that he is being robbed he shows the white feather he is either beaten or scared into a silent and hasty flight. In any case the victim is quickly disposed of, peacefully if possible, forcibly if needful.

It is opposed to the etiquette of bunco to rob a man by force. It is also much more severely punished by the law. An action of this sort cost Hungry Joe his liberty and his prestige as the first operator in the land. The intended victim foolishly displayed a large roll of bills in his hand to Joe and his partners after having refused to venture a penny upon any scheme. Joe, hungrier than usual, snatched the money and ran away, committing robbery instead of the swindling he had contemplated.

To the question that is so often put to the police, "Why don't you suppress bunco and arrest all bunco men?" the only answer is the question, "How can you do it?" They are never disorderly in their conduct, their victims seldom complain, and when they do complain usually fail through excitement to identify the swindler. When an old provision of law is called into play and they are arrested as vagrants, it certainly is ridiculous to accuse a man of being without visible means of support who is the best dressed man in the court room, and who almost invariably has more money and more valuable jewelry about his person than the judge or the district attorney. The true remedy would be a statute whereby any confidence operator seen pursuing his business who cannot satisfactorily prove that he is engaged in legitimate business should be adjudged a professional criminal or thief and fined or imprisoned in the discretion of the magistrate. Until then the only thing that can be done is for the police to use their discretion and often club and drive these thieves from precinct to precinct and in every wise both interfere with their nefarious trade and call public attention to their faces and characters.

Though the buncoist has fair seas and smooth sailing compared with other criminals he has but one end—the state prison. Hungry Joe is in Sing Sing and Cigarette Harry in Buffalo. Lew Martin and Sheeny Doc have just completed terms in the Moyamensing and John Palmer in New Haven. A dozen others of lesser note are out on bail and all of them live under perpetual fear of arrest and conviction.

There is no more pitiable object than the bunco man who sees a detective or police official approach him whom he knows. Fear, cringing and abject hopelessness mixed with puny bravado, despair and the hope that his turn has not come yet are the lights that shine over his cunning face. There is another end for some of them—death from morphinization. These votaries of the eastern drug finally reach a stage when the sharp brain refuses to act and the supple body longer to move. Beyond this is Bellevue, Blackwell's Island, the morgue and potter's field are the next and final steps. In the past five years fourteen confidence men have thus terminated their career and at the present moment over thirty others are following in the same awful footsteps.

ALEXANDER S WILLIAMS
Inspector of Police New York

YOUR HEAD TOWARDS THE NORTH

You Can't Always Do It in a Flat, but That's the Correct Way to Sleep

St Louis Globe Democrat

A doctor says: There is no doubt in my mind but that the belief that human beings should sleep with their bodies lying north and south has its foundation in true scientific facts. Each human system has magnetic poles—one positive and one negative. Now it is true that some persons have the positive pole in the head and the negative pole in the feet and vice versa. In order that the person sleeping should be in perfect harmony with the magnetic phenomena of the earth the head if it possesses the positive pole should lie to the south or if the feet possess the positive pole the head should lie to the north.

The positive pole should always lie opposite to the magnetic center of the continent and thus maintain a magnetic equilibrium. The positive pole of the person draws one way but the magnetic pole of the earth draws the other way and forces the blood toward the feet, affects the iron in the system, tones up the nerves and makes sleep refreshing and invigorating. But if the person sleeps the wrong way and fails to become magnetically *en rapport* with the earth he will then probably be too magnetic and he will have a fever resulting from the magnetic forces working too fast, or he will not be magnetic enough and the great strain will cause a feeling of lassitude, sleep will not be refreshing and in the morning he will have no more energy than there is in a cake of soap.

Some persons may scoff at these ideas, but the greatest scientific men of the world have studied the subject. Only recently the French Academy of Science made experiments upon the body of a guillotined man which go to prove that each human system is in itself an electric battery, one electrode being represented at the head, the other by the feet. The body was taken immediately after death and placed on a pivot, to move as it might. After some vacillation the head portion turned towards the north, the body then remaining stationary. One of the professors turned it half way round, but it soon regained its original position, and the same result was repeatedly obtained, until organic movements finally ceased.

HOW SOME WOMEN WRITE.

Authors Who Bring Joy or Terror to the Printer

Literary Habits of Some Notable Women—Copy That is Good and Copy That is Bad

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

New York, April 20.—A penholder of lapis lazuli or the quill of an ostrich or exotic bird is the implement with which my lady writes her acceptance to an invitation to an after noon tea this spring. She dips her pen into a huge inkstand of crystal whose gold stopper lies in a crystal tray at its side. She dries her signature with a blotter of flowered brocade and seals her note with sealing wax which she takes from a cloisonne bowl. All this time she is sitting at a tiny French writing table whose cover is figured velvet with a monogram of solid silver let in to one corner and a little watch set in another.

When Louisa M Alcott wrote "Idle Women" to shingle the barn she used for paper the reverse side of some of her father's old manuscripts and rested the whole paraphernalia on a shabby lap tablet lying on her knees. Writing for pleasure and writing for business are apt to be somewhat different things. Few people who write constantly cultivate many of the graces of writing, though Amelie Rives is as whimsical about the pens she uses and the small notions about her writing table as she is about her attire and the circumstances under which she receives her guests.

Of the women writers and editor, Miss Mary L Booth of *Harper's Bazar* sits at a large square desk in her den in the rambling, inconvenient, up hill and down-dale Harper's building with heaps of manuscript pigeon holed about her, everything systematic and in order, everything for use and nothing for ornament, all characteristic of a woman who has written the daintiest of translations of Laboulaye's fables and fairy tales but who keeps her office hours daily with inflexible regularity and makes the *Bazar* a conspicuously well managed magazine. Miss Booth's handwriting is easy but uneven, not difficult to read but varying in legibility according to the haste of the writing.

It takes a big writing table and sometimes two or three smaller accessories to hold the books, pamphlets and manuscripts which Mrs Martha J Lamb, the historian, needs for daily reference in the sanctum of the *Magazine of American History*. A small cleared spot in front of the writer with a large square of blotting paper over it and volumes piled high on both sides sees the rapid formation of the small, not graceful but perfectly distinct and readable characters which mark the chirography of Mrs Lamb.

Mrs Henry Ward Beecher does her writing at a small but plain and business like lady's desk with a photograph of Mr Beecher standing upon it. She writes a hand which is as plain as copper plate but some what cramped and old fashioned. Mrs Croly (Jennie June) writes with extreme rapidity and between more frequently than upon the lines. She writes the hand of a woman who has written so long and so much that the operation has become a purely mechanical one and the letters are formed very plainly in the morning when fresh at work, becoming almost illegible at night after many hours at the desk. Both Mrs Croly and Mrs Lamb can put a great deal of copy on a single page.

Mrs Frank Leslie has a desk upon a raised platform in her publication office, making a little dais at which she sits hard at work all day. She has sometimes a Japanese screen with a bunch of ribbons upon it at her back, but this is the only touch of bric a brac in a room which belongs to routine duty and not to play. It is a noticeable fact indeed how bare of all pictures, embroideries, artistic or decorative notions of any kind are the offices of the women editors in general. Some of them may be noted, as Mrs Leslie for her diamonds and toilets, Mrs Lamb for her pictures, or Miss Booth for her old china and curios, outside of business hours, but from 9 till 4 pen and paper require no ornamental additions. Mrs Leslie's desk has tiers of drawers reaching to the floor on either side, and it is in one of these that she keeps the stereotype plate of the approved edition of her refusal of offer of marriage, while others hold clippings of recent articles contributed to newspaper syndicates by her.

The Marquise Lanza does all her writing for the press on blue paper ruled with red lines and sometimes faintly scented. She is the delight of compositors for her script is like print for regularity and legibility, with never a mark or erasure to mar its neatness. Laura C Holloway writes a large, bold and handsome hand, but one which is graceful and easily read, unmistakable indeed and so characteristic that once seen it is usually remembered. Midy Morgan, the famous cattle reporter of the New York *Times*, writes a formal, cramped and angular hand which needs study to decipher. Nora Perry has a fancy for violet ink and writes a pretty hand which is as bad as Greeley's to gather meaning from, if much more graceful. Mrs A D T Whitney writes an Italian hand which sends out its light tendrils all over the page like a climbing grape vine, not easy to make out. Miss Alcott used to send her copy to the printer in a round back hand penmanship, the lines very far apart to allow for emendations.

Mrs Louise Chandler Moulton used to tell a tale of a New York press dinner at which G W Curtis offered a toast to her health, she being then not well known to fame, as the writer who sent in perfect copy. Every letter is formed carefully, the punctuation is accurate to the last degree, while capitals and paragraph marks are never missing where they are needed. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps writes a small sharp-cornered hand that would be precise if much practice had not given it some freedom. Clara Barton used to be a copyist in the patent office at Washington before the war, and her small round, neatly formed characters, written frequently on every other line only, bear testimony to the work done at that time. Grace H Dodge, of the New York school commission, writes a largish hand, clear, graceful and decided. Miss Frances E Willard writes a bold plain hand when she sits at a desk to do it, but so much of her correspondence is carried on on railway cars that frequently specimens of her penmanship are sharp up and down strokes, a trial to the patience and the eye. Ellen Terry writes commonly on a thin rice paper and likes a broad nibbed pen. She bears down with decision and makes a wide stroke and a square letter, often backhanded. Her writing is beautifully distinct and makes a handsome page.

Mrs Julia Ward Howe writes a curious hand, the first glance at which gives the impression that it is written in Japanese characters, so strange and crooked is it. The letters are not shaded and are left separate, often twisted and bent, and yet present no insuperable difficulties to the printer once one is a little familiar with it. Lucy Larcom's work goes to the printer in a quaint old time hand as of one taught in the old fashioned dame's school. Mrs Celia Thaxter's penmanship has much individuality to it. It is backhanded and odd looking. Lilian Whiting, the well known Boston correspondent, writes a large sprawling hand which is capable of being very clear and hand ome, but equally capable of being absolutely undecipherable. Mrs Lucy C Lillie writes a clear, distinct hand but dictates all her literary work to two stenographers who relieve each other morning and afternoon, so that very little of her own chirography finds its way into printing offices. Bertha von Hillern, the pedestrian and artist, covers her paper with small, round, shaded letters which might be engraved instead of written, so clear and distinct are they.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox is a woman who has no fixed literary habits but many literary fancies. She is as apt as not to write sitting in a rocking chair with her paper in her lap, but if she takes her place at her desk it is a fairly large flat topped one, strewn with papers, with a picture of Marshal P Wilder on one side and a mirror tied with ribbons lying about somewhere. Here she sketches what she has to say, with people talking all around her, perhaps, and a small sphinx like black kitten looking gravely down from the back of her chair.

The worst copy turned out by any woman writer very probably is that furnished by Marrietta Holley, "Josiah Allen's wife," whose manuscript is as intelligible as a Chinese puzzle. Miss Holley sits at a small square plain desk and writes so fast that she can't read one of her pages herself when it has grown cold. She employs a copyist to save the soul of the compositors.

ELIZA PUTNAM HEATON

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN LONDON.

English Conservatism Much Disposed to Stick to Gas Light

London Times

It is to be regretted that more use has not been made up to the present time of that admirable invention, the electric light. A few years ago it took the world, especially the speculating world, by storm and the city still remembers the panic in gas shares which followed upon the announcement of the discoveries of Mr Edison and other inventors. It was supposed that gas was doomed, and that the stock and good will of the gas companies were not worth much more than the value of their retorts considered as old iron. We know what followed upon those hasty imaginings, and we know that gas is now an investment as greatly favored as any. But at the same time the electric light is beginning to make its advantages felt. The theaters, following the lead of the Savoy, are using it largely to the great increase of their safety and comfort. The clubs are beginning to use it. The shops in Bond street and the neighborhood are finding it excellent for the display and for the preservation of their wares. And one or two enterprising companies are promising private householders that if fifty or a hundred will combine in any district the new light shall be supplied to them. All this however implies progress that is slow relatively to the importance and value of the invention. The streets are not lighted by it, no one takes it up on a really great scale. The truth, as has often been pointed out, seems to be that the restrictive clauses of the electric lighting act of 1882 have stood seriously in the way of the industry. A clause in the act enables the local authority to take over all the stock and plant of any electric lighting company at the end of twenty one years, paying nothing more than the value of the materials. At Birmingham, as we know, the corporation has bought the gas and waterworks to the great advantage of the rate-payers, and Mr Chamberlain, who had been so largely instrumental in bringing about that result, wished to repeat it all over the country with regard to the electric light. With that prospect before their eyes investors did not see any likelihood of a good return of their capital and they would not combine to form electric lighting companies.

An important discussion has just taken place before a committee of the city commissioners of sewers. That body recommended that a contract should be entered into with the Anglo American Brush Corporation for lighting by electricity the very important district of the city south of Cheapside, Ludgate Hill and Fleet street. In making the proposal Mr Bell, the chairman, sketched the history of the experiments in public electric lighting already made in the city. First came the Jablochkoff contract in the early days of electric lighting, but it cost seven and a half times as much as gas and was pronounced a failure. Then several rival systems were tried at once. The Brush system had a district to itself; it cost twice as much as gas but it gave just fifteen times the light. The Lontin system cost four times as much as gas, and its illuminating power was almost exactly equal to that of the Brush system, while the Siemens system cost a little less than the Lontin and gave a little less light. In the end, after a rather long trial, all the systems were withdrawn and the city went back to gas for its illumination. But the more active members among the authorities are not yet satisfied, and a fresh attempt is being made to permit the Brush Company, with all its new developments and appliances, to undertake the lighting of an important district for a period long enough to be really decisive. The proposal is that the Brush Company shall be paid £4394 for lighting this district—extending from Cheapside, Ludgate Hill and Fleet street to the river—and that for this sum they shall supply an illumination equal to thirty two times that of gas. Moreover they are to have the monopoly of supplying private customers, though the commissioners do not attempt to fix a maximum price, and to this concession the company doubtless looks for the chief part of its profits. The wide extension of the business of the Grosvenor gallery in purveying the electric light to houses and shops in the West End indicates that success would attend a like attempt to supply the light to the shops and offices in Cheapside and Ludgate Hill.

But all is not plain sailing for the Brush Company and the committee which favors them. The proposal of Mr Bell was met by a good deal of opposition, some of it speaking the voice of reason and some suggesting, though more or less remotely, the resistance of a vested interest. It is not to be expected that the friends of the gas companies will submit tamely to the encroachments of so dangerous a rival as the electric light, or that they are foolish enough to suppose that because gas conquered while electricity was in its infancy therefore it will always conquer unaided. The gas companies know that their monopoly of street lighting is threatened, and that with every new improvement in the electric light it becomes more difficult to maintain. Therefore they and their supporters do not consent all at once to give the Brush company another chance in the city, and by a large majority the question is referred back to the committee. If the report of the committee is to be reconsidered in the sense which Mr Sly advocated—with a view of deciding between the Brush, the Maxim Weston and other systems—well and good; there is nothing to be said against that proceeding, except that it will take up some time.

THE FAVORITE NOVEL

St Louis Post Dispatch

About the close of last year the assistant librarian at the public library put their heads together and decided that it would prove an interesting experiment not only for themselves but also for the reading public to determine popular sentiment on the question of the favorite work of fiction. To this end the assistants agreed to note down and make a list of the books drawn most often from the library desk, and the results given below are somewhat surprising. When the 1st of February had arrived the assistants compared notes and this is what they found: During the month of January the biggest demand for any one work was for "Ben Hur" by Wallace. Of this work forty six different copies had been drawn. Next to "Ben Hur" came Dickens' "David Copperfield," which found thirty four admirers, and the third place on the list was captured by two books, each with a record of twenty-eight entries, namely, "The Last Days of Pompeii," by Lord Lytton, and Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letters" came next with twenty seven entries, and close on the heels of this work came the "Count of Monte Cristo," with twenty six votes for popular favor.

The Kavanaugh farm of 1619 acres sold for $40 000 to New York state men. This has fine springs for irrigation, fifty miles of rail fence, is good soil, lies well, has two orchards and considerable improvements. Other property is said to be offered at very reasonable figures.

A UNION OF REPUBLICS.

Senor Romero on a Subject of Popular Interest.

He Considers the Annexation of Mexico a Remote Possibility—The Germans in Mexico—They Succeed Better Than Americans

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

New York, April 22.—The possibility of a union between Mexico and the United States will not present itself to the consideration of the two countries in hundreds of years from now, if at all. Many thinkers question the stability of the United States government in its far future. You have so many conflicting interests, such as those of the Pacific slope and the Atlantic, those of the East and West and of the North and South. You have such antagonistic elements in your population, as for instance the negro and the white man, that it is impossible to tell what may come of them after another century of your national existence has gone by. If the government of the United States were to last for several hundred years to come and I were at that time one of its statesmen and should be called upon to decide as to whether the United States should make war upon Mexico to seize it or to otherwise unite with it, I cannot say at what conclusion I might arrive, and in my present state of mind I do not think I would favor annexation. But at a glance it would seem to me that it would not be wise, because I should be afraid that the incorporation of another people of several millions of a different race, language and habits of thought and life would rather weaken than strengthen this country. So far as the Mexicans are concerned, and judging by their present temper, they would be a unity against such union. They feel proud of their nationality and would not willingly give it up. Besides, they believe that annexation to the United States means subjugation and extermination, and with such belief they would resist it in self-defense.

The population of Mexico at present is about 12 000 000, and the country is increasing in population both by immigration and otherwise. In 1882 11 000 emigrants entered the port of Vera Cruz, and many of these were Italians and Spaniards. We offer lands to emigrants at very low prices and give them exemption from taxation for a period of years. Public lands in Mexico are very cheap. Only ten years ago they ranged from 8 to 25 cents an acre, and their price is not much higher now, but they are not sold in larger blocks than 5000 acres to any one person. I do not know that the Germans have bought large tracts of land in Mexico, though we have many Germans who do business and make money in our country. The trouble with the Americans who come to Mexico is that they do not understand the Spanish language and they do not often adapt themselves to the country. The Germans on the other hand send young men from Germany to Mexico and these learn the habits of the people, study the trade intermarry and become a part of the people. By such methods they make more money and do better than Americans. Americans have a great deal of money in Mexican railroads and they are largely interested in Mexican mines as well. Many of them are now buying lands there and there is some trade done by them.

Our chief factories are cotton factories, and we have nearly 100 of these which employ between 12 000 and 15 000 people and they have a capital of more than $10 000 000. The mines are however the great thing in Mexico and there are more than 100 000 men employed in them. We have, you know, produced an immense amount of the silver of the world, and between 1821 and 1880 our silver mines turned out $900 000,000 worth of silver and about one-tenth as much gold. During the past few years we have coined minerals to the extent of about $25 000 000 a year, and our mineral products are practically inexhaustible. We have the best climate in the world and we are the Switzerland of America. Our climate is in many respects better than that of Switzerland, and within the past few years many Americans have made Mexico the scene of their vacation tours. I have seen as many as twenty private cars standing at the depot of the City of Mexico, and these excursion companies bring in tourists by the hundreds. The increase of railroad facilities will increase this travel, and the two countries are fast becoming very much better acquainted through this means.

Mexico has 744 000 square miles and is fifteen times as big as the state of New York, more than nine times as big as New Jersey, more than 600 times the size of Rhode Island, and more than six times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. It has more size than it gets credit for, and it is a Central American as well as a North American power. The isthmus of Panama divides the New World into continents, and the North American continent, properly speaking, is composed of two fractions, North and Central America. Mexico has sovereignty as integral parts of her territory over a considerable part of Central America, and these parts are greater than the territory of any one of the other nations constituting it, and represents more than one third of the whole territorial area of Central America. Mexico here has an area of 96 000 square miles in Central America, and in this territory there are more than 1 000 000 people. The remainder of Central America contains only about 3 000 000, and its territory is not twice as large as that part governed by Mexico. This makes us a Central American power, and we are consequently interested in all matters that pertain to that country.

I have taken no stock in the fights and jealousies over the American isthmus, because I believe that these questions have to be decided by its natural geographical and commercial bearings. There are three American isthmuses over which canals or ship railways have been projected, Tehuantepec, Nicaragua and Panama. If the needs of the commerce of the world in its wonderful development require that the three should be open, and if this is at all practicable, they all will be built, whatever may be the obstacles that may be raised against them. If one or two are impracticable on account of the immense cost or other reasons, it is not likely that they will be built, whatever may be the wishes of the nation through whose territory such a canal should pass. Besides, the opening of one canal will necessarily benefit the neighboring countries, and in this respect, whatever may be the issue of this question, all American nations will profit by the completion of the work. We believe that we have in Tehuantepec as good a chance for such work as in any one of the other isthmuses, and we wait patiently the result without showing improper jealousy or a petty spirit of opposition to the others.

MATIAS ROMERO, Mexican Minister

Proof Conclusive

Washington Critic

What a woman doesn't know about newspapers isn't worth knowing. The other morning Mrs B was talking to her husband.

"I notice by the [illegible] that Mr Jones died on Sunday."

"It's a mistake, my dear," replied the husband, "he died on Monday."

"But the paper said Sunday."

"I know it, but it was an error in the print."

"I thought so too at first, but I got a half dozen copies of the paper and it was the same in all of them. They certainly couldn't have made the mistake over and over again." The husband tried to convince her, but it was no use, and he gave it up.

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No. 4 Washington street, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

OH! IT WAS PEACEFUL.

The Multnomah Democrats Hold a Glorious Convention.

THE PRINCIPAL WORK POSTPONED.

No Legislative Ticket Nominated—Much Acerbity Over Choosing the Central Committee—Protzman Thrown Down.

THE INCOMPLETE TICKET.

District Attorney	W. W. Page
Sheriff	Henry Thompson
County Clerk	G. M. Stroud
Circuit Court Clerk	Charles J. Christie
Recorder	W. L. Curry
Treasurer	D. W. Hoelbing
Assessor	J. A. McQuinn
School Superintendent	John Rosenberg
Coroner	Dr. H. Hicks
Surveyor	N. B. Whitfield
Commissioners	Elijah Corbett John L. Dunn

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the democratic county convention was called to order in circuit court room No. 1, in the court house. The temporary chairmanship was declined first by Judge C. B. Bellinger, and then by B. Killin. Finally Dr. Henry Hicks was chosen chairman, and J. C. Walch secretary.

At 11 o'clock the committee on credentials submitted the following report:

We, your committee on credentials, report the following persons as entitled to seats in this convention:

Powell's Valley—S. B. Edwards.
Willamette Slough—J. B. Carter.
Mt. Tabor—A. L. Rumsey.
Sandy—G. W. Roberts.
Columbia—H. J. McIntyre.
St. John's—Dr. Caples.
Rooster Rock—E. J. Taylor.
Multnomah—Joseph Kronenberg.
Sellwood—J. P. Zirngiebel.
Sauvie's Island—John Leonard.
Lent's—Jacob Johnson.
Albina—Wm. Curtin, Wm. D. Leahy and J. T. Hughes.

North Portland—Precinct No. 1: S. Gregory, Eugene Shelby, John Finnerty. No. 2: Andrew Frazier, by Col. C. Taylor proxy, John Tobin, W. H. Cummings, by A. Donnerberg proxy, T. Whalen, Ben Broadbent, by John Tobin proxy. No. 3: W. B. Wisdom, Emil Weber, Capt. John O'Brien. No. 4: L. E. Thompson, G. W. Taylor, F. M. Gatens. No. 5: C. B. Bellinger, W. A. Scoggins, Joseph Bergman, Dan Kern, J. W. Holman, P. Powers, R. Lemon.

South Portland—No. 1: Dr. H. Hicks, John C. Welch, Wm. Blodgett. No. 2: H. Danziger, John Manion, Thomas Duffy. No. 3: V. K. Strode, P. T. Castleman, W. H. Bellion. No. 4: C. H. Piggott, E. A. Swope, Henry Gray, T. G. Harkins. No. 5: B Killin, H. B. Nicholas.

East Portland—No. 1: O. H. Bellinger, Jerry Toombs. No. 2: Charles Fernan, Thomas Parrott, J. T. Hembree. No. 3: H. C. Myers, J. J. Murphy.

W. A. S COGGIN,
H. C. MYERS,
E. A. SWOPE,
L. LEMON,
G. W. ROBERTS,
Committee.

On motion the chair appointed Messrs. C. B. Bellinger, V. K. Strode and Wm. Blodgett a committee on permanent organization.

A separate committee on order of business was appointed, consisting of Messrs. H. B. Nicholas, R. Lemon, H. C. Myers, T. G. Harkins and B. Killin.

The committee on permanent organization made a verbal report recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent with the additional office of assistant secretary. After several nominations and declinations Mr. Wm. Blodgett was unanimously chosen for the position of assistant secretary.

Dr. Hicks then addressed the convention, thanking the delegates for the honor they had conferred upon him and declaring that they now had an important duty to perform; to show by the nominations that they should make here to-day that their party is worthy the confidence of the people. "Cleveland," said the doctor, "pledged good government, and he has fulfilled that pledge; and this is also a proof that we will do what we promise."

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The secretary then read the following:

Mr. Chairman: Your committee on order of business beg leave to report as follows:

Nominations shall be made in the following order:

1. District attorney.
2. Sheriff.
3. County clerk.
4. Clerk of the circuit court.
5. Recorder.
6. Treasurer.
7. Assessor.
8. School superintendent.
9. Coroner.
10. Surveyor.
11. County commissioners.
12. Nomination of four state senators.
13. Nomination of nine representatives.
14. Confirmation of precinct nominations.
15. Selection of a county central committee of seven.
16. Election of chairman of the county central committee.

B. KILLIN, Chairman.

Capt. John O'Brien moved to amend the report by placing the selection of the legislative ticket in the order of business immediately after the nomination of district attorney.

Mr. Killin opposed this, saying that there would be a good many defeated candidates for the paying offices and these would furnish good material for the legislative ticket. This was apparently the idea of a majority of the convention, for the amendment was lost and the report adopted.

A motion was made to appoint a committee on resolutions. Judge Bellinger opposed this, saying the county democracy had no need for this when the platform for the party had been so clearly laid down by the state convention.

Col. Taylor thought resolutions were always in order and this convention should say what it thought of the state platform.

Mr. Danziger hoped that nothing would be said about any of President Cleveland's appointments in this state. This pathetic appeal caused a broad smile to spread over the assembly.

The motion to appoint a committee on resolutions then went to a vote and was carried by a large majority. The chair appointed Judge Bellinger, Mr. H. C. Myers and Mr. V. K. Strode as such committee. Judge Bellinger promptly declined, saying he had nothing to say in the form of a resolution. Col. Taylor was appointed to fill the vacancy and harmony again settled over all.

AN UNWELCOME COMMUNICATION.

The following communication, which the chair stated had been laid upon his desk during recess, was then read:

PORTLAND, Or., April 28, 1888.

Mr. Chairman and Delegates of the Democratic County Convention of Multnomah—GENTLEMEN: As interested democrats, yet not interested in the proceedings of your honorable body, we suggest that out of respect to the late Hon. Mayor Gates, your convention adjourn until Tuesday, May 1, and thereby avoid the odium and censure likely to be incurred by other than such due respect to the deceased. Yours truly,

DEMOCRATS OF PORTLAND.

A motion was made to adopt the communication, and an amendment followed to lay it upon the table, and the latter carried. The anonymous character of the communication stamped it plainly as lacking in good faith, but no one seemed to notice this, feeling eager only to go ahead with the business of the day.

Mr. J. J. Murphy then moved a resolution of sympathy for the bereaved family of Mayor Gates, but some one at the same time moved that the convention adjourn until 1:30 P. M., and this latter prevailed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

All the Ticket Except Candidates for the Legislature Chosen.

When the convention reassembled at 1:35 Chairman Hicks called for the report of the committee on resolutions. V. K. Strode of the committee said that Taylor had the report. The chair said the reading of the report would be deferred until the arrival of Taylor, and announced that nominations for district attorney were in order. A moment later Taylor appeared and presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

PORTLAND, April 28, 1888.

To the Chairman and Members of the Democratic County Convention, now in session—Gentlemen: We, your committee on platform, beg leave to report as follows:

That this convention fully endorse the platform adopted by the late democratic state convention, held at Pendleton. Respectfully submitted.

CORNELIUS TAYLOR,
V. K. STRODE,
H. C. MYERS.

THE NOMINATIONS.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The names of H. B. Nicholas, W. W. Page, Cecil R. Holcomb and Zera Snow were presented. The first ballot resulted as follows: Page 21, Nicholas 21, Holcomb 8, Snow 5. The names of Holcomb and Snow were withdrawn, and the second ballot resulted in the selection of Page, who received 33 votes to 23 for Nicholas. His nomination was ratified by the audience.

FOR SHERIFF.

The names of R. H. Thompson, J. H. Steffen and J. L. Sperry were presented. On the first ballot Thompson received 23 votes, Steffen 17 and J. L. Sperry 16. One vote marked "Thomps" was declared a blank by the chair. The second ballot gave Thompson 27, Sperry 13 and Steffen 17. After the chair had announced that neither of the candidates having received a majority of the votes cast there was no election, Mr. Steffen, who was in the audience, arose and withdrew his name, and Mr. Sperry followed suit a second later. Then the audience and delegates applauded and cheered and the chair enthusiastically extolled the action of Messrs. Sperry and Steffen, calling it "nothing but a sample of pure democracy." For a moment quiet prevailed, but another storm broke forth when Taylor moved that Mr. Thompson be nominated by acclamation. This was done in an instant and then there were loud calls for the nominee. He responded and was introduced by Chairman Hicks as the next sheriff. Mr. Thompson cordially thanked the convention for the honor and promised that if elected he would fill the office to the best of his ability.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

A. J. Marshall, of Portland, and G. M. Stroud of East Portland, were named. The first ballot settled the matter, Stroud receiving 46 votes, Marshall 8, blank 3. Stroud's nomination was made unanimous.

FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Charles J. Christie, of Portland, and J. A. Newell, of East Portland, were named. One ballot gave the nomination to Christie, who received 41 votes to Newell's 14; blank 3.

A SPEECH BY JUDGE PAGE.

Just before the ballot was taken on these nominations Judge W. W. Page, the nominee for district attorney, was espied sauntering up the aisle to a front seat, and pretty soon everybody in the room was yelling "Page, Page," at the top of his voice. Laying down his hat Judge Page walked up to the bench and was greeted by Chairman Hicks. Turning to the audience, he said that while doing some business down town he was informed of his nomination, and he had hastened to return his sincere thanks. He assured the convention that the nomination came unsolicited, that he appreciated the respect of those who desired the nomination and would have supported the nominee of the party whoever he was. Therefore he expected the support of all in the coming campaign. He characterized the present administration of the office of district attorney as a stain upon the bench of the judicial department of Oregon, which is apparent to every right-minded citizen, democrat or republican. Judge Page added that if elected district attorney no grand jury would ever find an indictment which he would fail to sign, nor would sixty or one hundred indictments remain pigeon-holed; neither would there be any malicious prosecutions "for the purpose of making costs for a few low-lived justices of the peace;" nor would any indicted person escape the penalty of the law by reason of the possession of riches. He promised that as a democrat interested in the welfare of the state, he would, if elected, perform all the duties expected of him, and he hoped that the democratic party would be harmonious that it may be triumphant in June.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER.

Charles E. Oliver, W. L. Curry and B. Y. Roe were presented. Curry received 32 votes, Oliver 21 and Roe 3. Curry's nomination was made unanimous.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

Theodore Wygant, D. W. Hoelbing and George P. Lent were presented. Before the balloting was begun Killin said that Hoelbing was a German and would be supported by the very best part of the German residents. He thought Hoelbing should be nominated to offset the republican nominee for county treasurer, Frank Hacheney, who it is believed will be supported by the Germans. On the first ballot Hoelbing received 22 votes, Wygant 16 and Lent 18. Second ballot: Hoelbing 35, Wygant 14, Lent 8. Mr. Hoelbing's nomination was made unanimous.

FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR.

The names of Bailey Avery, C. J. Schramm, Charles E. Oliver, J. A. McQuinn and Cornelius Taylor were presented. The first ballot gave Oliver 18, McQuinn 18, Taylor 9, Schramm 4, Avery 2, blank 2; second ballot, McQuinn 31, Oliver 18, Taylor 3. Mr. McQuinn was declared nominated.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Rev. John Rosenberg was the only name presented and he was nominated unanimously.

FOR CORONER.

The names of Dr. H. Hicks, H. Cooke and Dr. Kessler were presented. The first ballot resulted: Hicks 25, Cooke 23, Kessler 2. The second ballot resulted: Hicks 37, Cooke 10.

FOR SURVEYOR.

N. B. Whitfield was nominated by acclamation.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The names of John L. Dunn, George P. Lent, E. Corbett, Thos. Whalen and T. M. Richardson were presented. Lent, Whalen and Richardson declined and Corbett and Dunn were nominated by acclamation.

MOTION TO ADJOURN FOR SEVERAL DAYS LOST.

The next thing in the order of business was the selection of four senators.

L. E. Thompson moved that the convention adjourn for one week.

Before this motion was put Finnerty moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft fitting resolutions on the death of Mayor John Gates; carried, and the chair appointed as such committee C. B. Bellinger, B. Killin and M. D. Wisdom.

C. B. Bellinger moved that before adjournment the precinct officers be selected.

O'Brien moved that the convention proceed with the regular order of business. (Applause.)

Murphy seconded the motion, and demanded to know why the adjournment was proposed. The most important business was the appointment of a central committee, and it was necessary for the candidates to know who would manage the campaign.

O'Brien said the convention had done good work thus far, and ought to finish the work at once. He regarded the movement to adjourn as unusual, not to say questionable.

There was some wrangle about parliamentary rules, and finally, as a way out, a motion to adjourn until Tuesday was made and lost, 28 to 20. A motion to adjourn for five minutes prevailed, 28 to 15.

PRECINCT OFFICERS.

On reassembling, Murphy moved that the convention proceed to select candidates for precinct officers; carried.

A recess was taken, the precinct delegations separated, and then reported the following selections:

North Portland—Justice of the peace, A. Bushwiler; constable, Frank Effinger.

South Portland—Justice, J. G. Chapman; constable, D. W. Sprague.

East Portland—Justice, J. T. Hembree; constable, J. W. Bilyen.

Sellwood—Justice, George L. Reed; constable, C. Craig.

Albina made no nomination.

In the North Portland convention the candidates for justice were Bushwiler and Gallagher. The former received 15 and the latter 9 votes. For constable the vote stood: Frank Effinger 11, Mead 9, P. Eddy 1.

In the South Portland, J. G. Chapman had no opposition for justice. D. W. Sprague received 9 votes for constable and Harry Gurr 6.

ANOTHER MOTION TO ADJOURN LOST.

A motion to adjourn till next Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. was lost—20 to 20—and another to take a recess till 7:30 P. M. prevailed.

EVENING SESSION.

Two Hours' Wrangle Over Choosing a County Central Committee.

When Chairman Hicks called the convention to order at 7:40, it was apparent to a great many that trouble was brewing, and, by the way, the aforesaid was not long in developing itself, and when it did break forth in all its fury matters assumed a stormy aspect.

Judge C. B. Bellinger started the ball rolling by moving a suspension of the order of business and the election of the county central committee and a chairman thereof. He thought that if the convention could not finish the work on hand before the hour became too late, the nomination of the legislative ticket could best be deferred.

Con. Taylor thought the selection of a county committee and the nomination of a legislative ticket were important matters and should be disposed of as soon as possible. He opposed the choice of any person for senator or representative whose competency and honor were not assured. The wishes of the country delegates, he believed, should be deferred to and they should not be compelled to come to the city a second time to finish the ticket.

Capt. O'Brien hoped the regular order of business would not be disturbed. He favored going into the fight Monday morning with a full ticket.

Edwards said: "There seems to be something playing on the outside of the convention, which is supposed to be composed of men delegated to nominate a county ticket, and there is no reason why it should not be done. Look at all this filibustering; what has it come to? We want to satisfy the people of Multnomah county, not any ring or clique, and it must not be said that an outside ring runs things."

Johnson alluded to a feeling of jealousy which seemed to him existed among the delegates. He favored proceeding with the completion of the ticket and doing it in good shape.

Caples said: "I have lived in this county twenty years, and I have been in democratic conventions sixty-five years. [Cheers.] I have been sent here by my constituents to see right and justice done. If we cannot get it right now, let us put it off until we can."

"How are we to know when we have things right?" interrupted Edwards.

"We must be patriotic enough to pry into things," replied the speaker. "I have no axe to grind. I act for the people. [Applause.] I stand here, 82 years old, and advocate their rights." [Applause.]

Chairman Hicks said that Mr. Caples's remarks were the sentiments of a pure democratic conscience.

Judge Bellinger explained that his motion simply proposed the selection of a county committee and the transaction of more important business afterward. He was sorry that the gentlemen who had opposed his motion could not accord to others the integrity they claimed for themselves. He denied that he was in the convention in the interest of any one else and admitted that the country delegates were subjected to hardship in being compelled to come twice to a convention. "If this ticket is inconsiderately made," he said, "the democratic party will have a harder road to travel than Mr. Johnson—who speaks of the rough road he had to take coming to this city—will have in reaching his home. The gentlemen who are nominated will find plenty of time between now and election day to spend all their surplus energy and cash."

O'Brien said the object of the convention was to select well known and capable men for the legislature. "There is no crookedness on our part," he continued. "I fight because some one outside our convention has undertaken to do our work for us."

Murphy: "I would like to know why this convention is so embarrassed for candidates. Generally there have been more candidates than offices. Do you want to take time and fill up our ticket with bankers and lawyers, thus keeping company with the republicans? Mr. Joseph Simon can go about in his coach and four, while the poor laboring man must go about on foot." [Laughter.]

Myers said the wrangle was unnecessary and he advised the convention to go to work.

His advice was partially heeded. The motion to alter the programme was taken up and carried, and it was thought that the bubble had burst. But it had not.

Hughes believed that every precinct in the county should be represented on the county committee, and made a motion to that effect, which Bellinger opposed on the ground that the committee would be too large a body.

Nicholas moved that the convention proceed to ballot for a county committee.

Blodgett moved that the chairman be selected first.

Toombs moved that the appointment of the committee be left with the chair. These motions were made one after the other and confusion prevailed.

Such was the condition of affairs when Murphy took the floor, and, addressing the chair, said rather warmly: "I would like to know what is the business of the chair. Is it to prescribe an order of business and enforce it or fool around here all night?"

This was a bombshell, and everybody looked surprised.

The chair was greatly surprised. Arising, he said that Mr. Murphy was, to say the least, very complimentary. However he desired to repudiate the charge that he was fooling away time. "The duties of a chairman," he said, "are to carry out the wishes of the convention."

The motion to empower the chair to appoint the county committee was then taken up and lost, 24 to 16.

Murphy then moved that the nominations be taken up. At the same time Blodgett called up his motion providing for the election of the chairman of the committee first. A wrangle followed, some contending that the motion had been voted down during the previous confusion, others that it had not.

O. H. Bellinger asked if the convention purposed pursuing the recent tactics of the national house of representatives and spending a lot of time over a trifle.

This question had the effect of a restorative on the convention and time enough was found to snow Blodgett's motion under.

Chairman Hicks then called for nominations for the county committee, consisting of seven, and the following were made: E. A. Swope, Thomas Duffy, H. B. Nicholas, J. J. Murphy, J. Golden, O. H. Bellinger, D. R. Murphy, E. D. McKee, Wm. Church Jr., W. A. Scoggin, J. W. Holman, John H. Steffen, C. E. S. Wood, Thomas Whalen, Eugene C. Protzman, M. Burelbach, Dr. H. Hicks, Wm. Foley, V. K. Strode and W. H. Mansfield. The following declined nominations: Capt. O'Brien, R. L. McKee, Ben L. Norden, B. Killin, C. B. Bellinger, P. Powers and H. C. Myers. The vote resulted as follows: Steffen 41, E. D. McKee 36, Protzman 32, O. H. Bellinger 32, Church 30, J. J. Murphy 24, Strode 22, (these seven elected) Hicks 20, Duffy 20, Nicholas 19, Holman 15, Golden 15, D. R. Murphy 15, Whalen 24, Swope 14, Scoggin 13, Burelbach 9, Richardson 4, Lent 4, Mansfield 2, B. Killin 2, Myers 2, Bodgett 2, Roberts 1, Wood 1, R. L. McKee 1.

Chairman Hicks announced that after a great deal of exercise a county committee had been selected, and then he read the names of the successful ones.

FOR YEARLY CITY ELECTION.

At this point the following resolution was presented and passed unanimously.

WHEREAS, The police department of the city of Portland is maintained at public expense, and is for the service of the public; therefore,

Resolved, That the nominees of this convention for the legislature are hereby pledged to support such a change of the laws as will make all three of the police commissioners elected annually.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP FIGHT.

Extraordinary Discord in the Ranks—Protzman Unmercifully Scored.

By far the most bitter fight of the day began when the chair announced that the selection of the chairman of the county committee would be the next thing in order.

The names of Eugene C. Protzman, the present incumbent, and Wm. Church, Jr., were received with wild cheers and loud applause by the audience and delegates.

Then the tug of war began.

Taylor said: "I desire to speak for a man I deem competent for the place. Not one questions his integrity; not one questions his methods. It would not be for the interests of the party to lose sight of him. [Cheers.] He has devoted so much time for his party. Let not this convention forget the work done by Eugene C. Protzman. [Cheers and applause.] For heaven's sake don't swap horses now."

Everybody looked when Benton Killin, member of the democratic state central committee from Multnomah county, arose. They were not left long in doubt regarding his purpose. He said he felt called on to take a decided stand. Then he seconded the nomination of Mr. Church, after which he alluded gently to the Pendleton incident which resulted in the election of A. Bush as chairman of the state central committee. "I always work for the democratic ticket and stay by it until either elected or defeated," he declared. "I like to see a man nominated who will gather around him the workers of his party; a man who stands above reproach; a man of a good, clean character. William Church is to-day the best equipped young man in the county for political work." Then he spoke of Mr. Church's election as county clerk two years ago. He continued, "Eugene C. Protzman is crooked; he is wild in his mind. He is driving out of our ranks the best democrats in the city and county by persisting in being a reformer. We don't want any reformers. We want a man to get votes for the democratic party." He then entered into an analytical discussion of Mr. Protzman's system of office work and spoke contempt for it. He said that with Mr. Church as chairman the best votes in the county would be with the democratic party. He believed Mr. Church would make friends with the business men.

These cutting remarks succeeded in rousing a defender of Protzman's in the person of Mr. Blodgett, the assistant secretary, who sat opposite Mr. Killin. He said: "I desire to say a few words for a man who stands well; a man who has done more for the democratic party than any other man. I allude to Eugene C. Protzman. [Cheers.] He has performed his duties faithfully and carried out a system that was instrumental in putting the reins of the national government in the hands of the democracy; the work started by Samuel J. Tilden."

Blodgett had been talking to the house, and this did not please Murphy. Accordingly he interrupted and asked the chair if it was not the duty to address the chair and not the house.

The audience roared and Chairman Hicks arose and cast an indignant look at the intruder. "Well, Mr. Murphy, if I don't object I don't think any one else needs to."

Murphy was squelched and he sat down amid the laughter of every body.

Blodgett continued his defense of Protzman, whom he characterized as an honest, zealous worker.

Frazier was the next speaker, and he had uttered but a few words when Murphy was up again. "I want to know, Mr. President," he said, "if Frazier and his proxy can vote and talk. Col. Taylor is Frazier's proxy, and Frazier is his own proxy." [Laughter.]

More confusion ensued. Murphy insisted on applying the cloture on Frazier who for his part, insisted on talking. The chair reminded Murphy that he should not disparage its action and Murphy sharply retorted that he would assume all the prerogatives of a delegate to the convention.

Judge Bellinger said Murphy's point was well taken.

Dr. Hicks admitted this and rebuked Murphy for attempting to teach the chair its duty.

On motion, Frazier was permitted to address the convention. He refuted some of Mr. Killin's statements and deprecated the idea of casting off Mr. Protzman.

Nicholas said he spoke as a disinterested person. He thought Protzman's work was good, and believed he should be allowed to continue it. "I think his system is good; he believes in the idea of taking the democratic party into partnership. I know that he has enemies. The republicans want him to be thrown down more than any others. Mr. Killin wants a man to go on Front street and raise a 'sack.' It is no use, for the republicans can outsack us every time. I believe in seeing the people."

Judge Bellinger: "Eugene C. Protzman imagines himself the sole heir of Samuel J. Tilden. That's what the matter with Mr. Protzman. His elaborate political machinery will cost more than the democratic party can earn in ten years, and his debts in this line, if paid to-day, would bankrupt the democratic party. His idea is this: Do you want to see a reformer? Look at Eugene C. Protzman. Do you want to see a pure man? Look at Eugene C. Protzman! Do you want to see a Moses to lead you to victory? Look at Eugene C. Protzman. The machinery of Samuel J. Tilden was all right in the hands of Samuel J. Tilden; the sword of Ulysses was a power in the hands of Ulysses, but it is as nothing in the hands of a pigmy like Eugene C. Protzman, whose peculiar conduct has resulted in the estrangement of the best men in the democratic party. Happily the fate of the party does not rest on the chairman of the county committee." [Cheers.]

WILLIAM CHURCH CHOSEN CHAIRMAN.

At 9:30 a vote was called for, resulting as follows: Protzman 25, Church 30. The applause and cheers that followed the announcement of Mr. Church's election echoed and re-echoed through the hall. On motion of Taylor, seconded by O'Brien, the nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Cox, private secretary to Mr. Protzman, stepped to the front and asked permission to address the convention. He said that in the morning Mr. Protzman gave him a letter of resignation, which he had taken the liberty to suppress, thinking there might still be hope for him. Seeing that that hope had been dashed to fragments, he was now willing to assume all responsibility for dereliction of duty. He then asked Chairman Hicks to read the letter.

Hicks said that it was given him but subsequently he was requested to withhold it, else he would have made known its contents sooner. He then read the letter as follows:

To the Democratic County Convention of Multnomah County: My name is hereby withdrawn from your consideration as candidate for chairmanship of the coming county committee. Respectfully yours,

EUGENE C. PROTZMAN.

ADJOURN TILL NEXT TUESDAY.

On motion of Finnerty the convention adjourned until 7:30 Tuesday evening, when a legislative ticket will be nominated.

THE BREWERS' STRIKE.

A Witness from Milwaukee Puts His Foot in It.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The state board of arbitration and mediation resumed its investigation of the brewers' strike. Richard Elsner, secretary of the Milwaukee Brewery Employes' Union, was the first witness. He testified, on cross-examination, as to the boss brewers' conspiracy. When a letter written in English was handed to witness, and he was asked if he wrote it, he replied that he had not come here to expose the boss brewers' conspiracy. Witness became very excited at times, and spoke in broken English. Elsner declined to answer any questions regarding the English letter, saying that it might criminate him. At this point the hearing was adjourned till next Wednesday. Elsner will again be called upon to testify when the hearing reopens.

Lawyer Untermeyer said, after the close of the examination, that the names of Herbrand, Elsner, and probably others, will be presented to the grand jury for indictment on evidence obtained during the hearing.

CRUELTY TO STREET CAR HORSES.

PORTLAND, April 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Will you kindly call the attention of the Humane society to the treatment of street car horses?

On the Transcontinental line the extra horse used to assist in pulling cars up the steep grade on Third street is taken off early in the evening, and cars heavily loaded with people returning from entertainments are drawn up the hill by only one horse. Moreover, some of the drivers have the brutality to put the horse to his best speed under such circumstances. I have seen this done until I can no longer endure it in silence.

A PATRON.

THE COURTS.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 2.

W. A. Daly & Son vs. H. C. Doty et al.; judgment heretofore made vacated for purpose of further service.

Stephen Stephen vs. H. J. Lynch et al.; judgment on the findings for $128 80 and $25 attorneys' fees.

Wm. Druck vs. Adolph Nicolai; defendant allowed until the first day of next term to file bill of exceptions.

S. Milan to R. Gerdes et al; do.

A. H. Jewett vs. Wm. Olsen; defendant allowed until the first day of next term to answer.

The Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, April 28.—The first day of the spring meeting at West Side park was a decided success. The weather was beautiful, the track splendid, and the attendance over 6000.

Five furlongs—Little Minch won, Garnet second, Prince Fortunatus third; time, 1:02¼.

Six furlongs—Briganette won, Cupid second, Norma third; time, 1:16.

One mile—Jacobin won, Cruiser second, Paragon third; time, 1:41.

For two-year-old fillies, four furlongs—Laura Stone won, Daisy Woodruff second, Monita Hardy third; time, 0:50.

Six furlongs—Balance won, Raider second, Litboat third; time, 1:15¾.

A LETTER FROM PROTZMAN.

He Appeals to the Multnomah Democracy Not to Throw Him Down.

Discoveries of Treachery in the Party Ranks Made—A Review of His Work of Organization.

A WARNING TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY.—I now address you for the third time, which is about as often as any one, unless a candidate for office, ought to. An United States senator elected this time would be of supreme importance to the democratic party of the whole United States, because it would give us a majority of one in the senate. That the prospects are very bright for our carrying this county for our legislative ticket at this time I am prepared to prove, if called upon for the evidence, to the satisfaction of any intelligent person. All that we need is, first, a ticket the composition of which should combine integrity, honesty, intelligence and courage; next, united, active organization to prevent repeating or buying of votes, as well as to get out our full vote; but above all, by vigilant watchfulness, to prevent treason within our counsel chamber, or its attempts to knife or trade our candidates at the polls.

Now as regards the latter I wish to say that I believe that I have discovered traces of a treason within our ranks that, if true, is of such a monstrous character as to shame an "Arnold." Just consider for a moment of what our brethern east of the Rockies would think of us if after this election is over that it would be flashed over the wires that Oregon had elected a republican United States senator through the treason of democrats. Or worse yet, through lack of proper vigilance upon our part, a trade should be consummated with that end in view.

Upon the 23d of March last, I hired a salesman to take my place in my business house, and from that time until this have devoted eight to ten hours each day to the work of systematically hunting up and organizing the democratic voters of this county. The plan adopted to the carrying on of that work I will explain later and only mention such facts in explanation of how it happened that I dropped on, as it were, the little game of ye conspirator.

One feature of our plan was to ask each democrat I know to give the names of such democrats as he knew, and so on, *ad libitum*, etc., etc. Likewise to get him into partnership to help organization.

In doing so I came across a man who has always been known as a staunch democrat and an ardent worker. He now refused to not only not work actively, but also to even discourage any attempt to organize, giving as an excuse that a certain prominent democratic office-holder had not treated him or his friends fair in the distribution of the loaves and fishes. He next said that I would find on election day hundreds of others just like him. I thought that that was rather a slim excuse, so pressed the matter a little further by inquiring what I could do to get him to work.

His intimation was that I should require the aforesaid "O. H." to either resign or kick out his present employes and give some soft jobs to our kicker's friends. As our kicker is not by any means a fool, and the job he offered me was nigh on to an impossible one, I concluded that there was a "colored gentleman in the woodpile."

For the present, gentlemen, I will not give the evidence so far as discovered, because I think that the parties (the democrats I mean) concerned in the deal, so long as it has been dropped upon, ought not to attempt to deliver the goods, for to persist in it seems to me would be sure political death.

But, gentlemen, I think it is about time that you quit your work of trying to oust me out of the chairmanship of the county committee.

The work I have accomplished and which I am engaged in, you have one and all said was good and was proper, and so what have I or our party done to you that you should try to discourage or stop by throwing me down?

Who is there that would take my place and carry on this work with the same persistency and enthusiasm as I? I can surely say that, without, I think, being either called an egotist or vain. I do not for one moment claim that I have shown any particular amount of wisdom in this system of organization. It is Mr. Tilden's discovery, and I have only had sufficient common sense to adopt it.

I do claim, though, that I am the first person out of all our so-called county leaders that has for the past fifteen years tried to adopt any plan of organization. Still, that is no reason why a lot of professed democratic leaders should be working tooth and toenail to throw me out of usefulness. What is it you have got against me?

I demand of you as men that you formulate your charges in public print, so that the people can say if you or I are right in this controversy if you persist in it that there is a controversy.

Now, to the people of Multnomah county, I appeal to you, irrespective of party, to sustain me in my attempt to reform party methods and getting good local government. I have plenty of persistency but I am only one man, and must fail in this work unless you give me your help. If you will but help, by each doing only his share, there will not be the least danger of a failure.

My work, when completed, will be a complete registration by precincts of every legal voter in the county—which, as you will readily comprehend, prevents a single illegal vote being cast. If there is any one who has any doubts of my ability to carry out the scheme, let them call at my committee rooms and I will show them how much I have already accomplished.

As the work was not intended for mere party gain, I respectfully invite any person to come and inspect it, of either party; only, of course, no "ring man" need apply.

The reason that I feel myself forced to call for help thus publicly, is that I am beginning to fear that they may get the upper hand of me at this time, and if they do, my work will be thrown back a couple years. If some of you come to my aid, it is possible that there are some of them that are striking at me out of mere personal pique, and you may induce that kind to let up.

Since I have started in, I guess I had better keep on until I tell the whole story, even if it should happen to drop "suthin'" upon some one.

To be continued to-morrow.

EUGENE C. PROTZMAN.

P. S.—Since writing the above I find that they have really downed me—still this is going to be continued.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Unitarian Church, corner Yamhill and Seventh streets—Rev. T. L. Eliot, minister. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Swedish meeting will be held in Plymouth church, corner of Fourteenth and E streets, Sunday, 3:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M. Hjalmar Anderson, evangelist.

St. Stephen's Chapel—Corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets. Divine service will be held in the chapel on Sunday at 11 o'clock and at 4 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Seats free.

United Presbyterian Church, corner Sixth and Montgomery streets—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:30. Rev. S. G. Irvin of Albany will preach both morning and evening.

First Presbyterian Church—corner of Washington and Third streets. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7:45. Preaching by Rev. Arthur J. Brown, the pastor.

Calvary Presbyterian Church, corner Ninth and Clay streets, Rev. Warren H. Landon, pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 o'clock. Service of the Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45 o'clock.

Young Men's Christian Association, corner First and Salmon streets—Young men's bible study, 9:30 to 10:30 A. M. Address at 4 P. M. by Prof. D. Heagle, of Chicago, Ills., to young men; subject, "An Old Subject Made New."

Taylor-street M. E. Church—Class meeting at 10 A. M. Preaching by the pastor, on "The General Conference of 1888," at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Praise service at 6:30. A sacred concert at 7:30. All are invited to attend.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, corner Sixteenth and M streets—Rev. J. V. Milligan, pastor elect. Services at 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M., as usual. No evening service. At 3 P. M. Rev. J. V. Milligan will be formally installed as pastor of this church. By appointment of presbytery Rev. D. O. Ghormley will preside and propound the constitutional questions, Rev. A. J. Brown will preach, Rev. W. H. Landon, D. D., will charge the pastor, Rev. W. S. Holt charge the people, and Rev. W. O. Forbes offer the installation prayer.

First Congregational Church, corner of Second and Jefferson streets—Rev. T. E. Clapp, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock, bible school at 12:20, progress meeting of Endeavor Society at 6:45. Evening services at 7:45. Strangers welcome.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Tay or and Eleventh streets, Ross C. Houghton, D. D., pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the pastor. Sunday school at close of morning service. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets on Tuesday evening. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

First Baptist Church, corner of Fourth and Alder streets—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, pastor. Preaching to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and at 7:45 in the evening, by Rev. D. Heagle. Subjects: Morning, "The World's Great Hope;" evening, "Great Opportunities." Invitation to all. Ushers will conduct strangers to seats. Sabbath school at 12:30, immediately after morning service.

First German Evangelican Church—corner Eighth and Clay streets. Services Sunday, April 29. Farewell sermon by the pastor, Rev. A. Seldenk, at 11 A. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by Rev. J. Henn, of Iowa, presiding elder of one of the districts in the Iowa conference, herre on a visit. The public are cordially invited to attend these services.

Hall Street M. E. Church—Services at 11 A. M., conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Klepper; subject, "Methodism and the General Conference of 1888." Services also at 7:45 P. M.; subject, "The Office of the Holy Spirit." Sabbath school at 12:15 P. M.; class meeting Sabbath at 10 A. M.; young people's meeting Tuesday evening at 7:45 P. M.; general prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:45 P. M.

Hall-street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Sixth and Hall streets—Services in the morning and evening, conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Klepper. Morning service at 11 A. M.; subject, "Methodism and the General Conference of 1888." Evening service at 7:45; subject, "The Office of the Holy Spirit." Young people's meeting Tuesday evening at 7:45. General prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:45. Class meeting Sunday at 10 A. M.

EAST SIDE PULPITS.

The East Portland Spiritual Society meets every Sunday afternoon in Buckman's hall, on Fourth and H streets.

Advent Church, corner of G and Tenth streets, Elder C. H. Boyd—Morning and evening services at the usual hours.

Elder Moss will preach this evening in the Christian church, Tenth and J streets; also in the morning and evening on Sunday.

St. Francis' Church, J and Eleventh streets—Easter services. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock.

Sellwood M. E. Church, Rev. G. M. Pierce, pastor—Sunday school at 10 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor.

St. David's Episcopal Church, Rev. John W. Sellwood, rector—Regular services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

First Methodist Church, corner of Ninth and I streets, Rev. I. D. Driver pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30.

Sellwood Presbyterian Church—Rev. W. S. Hall will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

First Presbyterian Church of Albina, Rev. W. O. Forbes pastor—Services will be held at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 12:15.

Adams-street M. E. Church, corner Tenth and Adams streets, Rev. G. M. Pierce, pastor—Sunday school at 2 P. M. Preaching at 3:30 P. M. by Rev. Alfred Kummer.

First Baptist Church, corner of G and Seventh streets, Rev. George W. Hill pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets at 6:30 P. M. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock.

First Presbyterian Church, corner of Nineth and J streets, Rev. D. D. Ghormly pastor.—Divine services on Sabbath April 29, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed in connection with the morning service. Sabbath school at 12:30. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:30. Thursday evening prayer meeting at 7:30. Strangers welcomed.

A MYSTERIOUS POWER.

Electricity and Magnetism In the Cure of Disease—The Wonderful Cures by Drs. Darrin.

The wonders achieved by the increased knowledge of that mysterious and subtle force known as electricity are of course many and great. The amount of good conferred upon humanity as our knowledge of its nature has been developed is incalculable. While this is true of the physical world, as shown in the electric telegraph, the telephone, the phonograph and other of lesser importance, it may be said that in the cure of disease a still greater amount of happiness has been secured by the use of electricity, and particularly in the form of electro-magnetism.

Our people have been favored for some time by the presence amongst them of physicians possessed of remarkable power, making electro-magnetism the source of their cures. When Drs. Darrin first entered practice here our own people were disposed to be very skeptical, and naturally so, perhaps, for many of the cures reported from time to time seemed to be almost miraculous. As time passed on, however, indubitable and positive evidence of the wonders accomplished by their electro-magnetic treatment were given. Their fame rapidly spread not only in the city but through the country, and the afflicted flocked from all quarters in search of relief, and but few inded have been turned away. There are few of the ills to which human flesh is heir which cannot be relieved and generally permanently cured by Drs. Darrin's magnetic treatment, and cases which have resisted the efforts of ordinary physicians have yielded to their power. These cases embrace almost every kind of disease; and, as said before, no man, woman or child need despair of relief and cure while Drs. Darrin offer them their valuable services. Testimonials are almost daily received from far and near, and some of these are names familiar to our citizens in business and private life—not fictitious names as is often the case. We submit the following prominent names which speak volumes for the doctors. Mr. Scott is a resident of this city and his word can be relied upon:

MR. SCOTT CURED OF RHEUMATISM.

DRS. DARRIN:—I thank you heartily for the cure of my case of rheumatism in my feet, and would recommend your course of treatment by electricity to all sufferers. Hoping this unsolicited testimonial may bring others to you, I remain yours truly.

C. W. SCOTT.

Residence 271 Fifth street, Portland. Place of business at Smith & Watson's Iron Works, corner Front and Hall streets, Portland.

DEAFNESS CURED IN TEN MINUTES.

I am happy to say Drs. Darrin cured me of deafness of ten years' standing in five minutes. I am quartermaster of steamer Geo. W. Elder, running to Alaska ports, and will be glad to answer any questions.

ADOLF ANTHONSON.

ANOTHER SOUL MADE HAPPY.

Mr. Isaac Wingard, of Centralia, W. T., writes Drs. Darrin as follows: "With pleasure I write you in regard to the treatment you gave me for asthma of eighteen years' standing. Your treatment has worked like a charm. I have had no symptoms of asthma since I have returned home. The cure seems to be permanent, and it gives me great joy to tell you this. Send me some of your circulars, as many of my neighbors wish to try your skill in their cases."

Office Hours and Place of Business.

The doctors can be consulted at 235 Fifth St., cor. Main, Portland, from 10 to 4 daily; evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12. All curable chronic diseases, loss of manhood, blood taints, syphilis, gleet, gonorrhœa, stricture, spermatorrhœa, seminal weakness or loss of desire of sexual power in man or woman, catarrh and deafness, are confidentially and successfully treated. Cures of private diseases guaranteed. Circulars sent free. Most cases can receive home treatment after a visit at the Doctors' office.

The doctors have a branch office at the International hotel, Cherry street, Seattle, W. T., where any in that vicinity can consult them.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

How Portland Has Amused Herself During the Past Week.

The Whitehouse-Cookingham Wedding—The Sacred Concert—The Movements of Well-Known People.

VANITY FAIR.

Too Late.

[illegible] of roses in an antique jar,
[illegible] sweet savors round and o'er it
[illegible] Time can never mar,
[illegible] letter by a woman writ.
[illegible] and make me shudder as the sight
[illegible] missive all so long unseen,
[illegible] of all my lost delight
[illegible] sweetness of what might have been.

[illegible] face, a woman's tender touch,
[illegible] gentle voice and soft caress—
[illegible] darling, whom I loved so much,
[illegible] side to soothe and bless—
[illegible] one poor unspoken pray'r
[illegible] might have uttered long ago—
[illegible] this is hard to bear,
[illegible] hope and could not know!

[illegible] sheet that tells it all,
[illegible] your gracious loving words,
[illegible] my dreaming thoughts recall,
[illegible] by whisp'ring leaves and song of
[illegible]

[illegible] and shady woodland place
[illegible] spring's pale sunshine on your hair,
[illegible] marble beauty of your face,
[illegible] other women's cold and fair,
[illegible] gulf of years and pain
[illegible] radiant vision of the past,
[illegible] unwithered, still remain,
[illegible] I looked upon you last!
[illegible] you in that hour, my sweet,
[illegible] deep love you could not guess,
[illegible] soul's wild passion at your feet,
[illegible] heard your soft and whispered
[illegible]

[illegible] blind, I did not dare to speak;
[illegible] word would fear allow
[illegible] had made my heart so weak!
[illegible] prayer and read the answer—now!
[illegible] waited, oh, with what despair
[illegible] time of bitter loss and shame;
[illegible] deemed my grief too hard to bear,
[illegible] and wondered, and I never came!

[illegible] chance, some pitiful mistake—
[illegible] sadder destiny appear?—
[illegible] were ruined and two hearts might
break—
[illegible] lay among the roses here!
[illegible] cruel irony of fate,
[illegible] held most precious gifts unseen,
[illegible] with the bitter words, "Too late,"
[illegible] bitterest taunt of all, "It might have been!"
—*Chicago Times.*

[illegible] red, blue, or brown jerseys are ornamented all over with gilt or silver braid put on in one pattern or in vermicelli designs.

The cloth jackets are made very gay by an elaborate braiding of bright gilt braid, which is at somewhat toned down by a collar, [illegible] corded with chamois.

All Paris is just now—all bonneted Paris, that is to say—is wearing the veil down to the chin, or even below it. The wisp of lace, barely covering the nose, is now voted out of date, and very bad style.

Some fans have floral garnitures to match the accompanying toilets, as, for instance, roses and leaves upon red, mignonette upon pale green, daffodils upon yellow and pansies upon heliotrope.

Dainty chemisettes and plastrons add freshness and finish to a plain house toilet. Some have the collar band and outlining made of folded moire picot ribbon, with a jabot of filmy fedora or pompadour lace down the center, while others show a flat single piece of moire silk, in white or colors, finished with a collar band and revers of [illegible] velvet.

Lovely flowing tea-gowns are made with brocaded satin sparingly striped with wide watered silk ribbon, and opening on a princess front of pompadour gauze. Still more sumptuous ones are in velvet wrought with gold and deftly draped in front, from the throat to the feet, with either China crape or Indian gauze, the whole intermingled with rouleaux of old lace.

For the amateur—who, however clever she may be at bodices, the mantle is a difficult problem as regards fit—the most simple plan is to first join the back and fronts, and fixing a strap exactly in the waist line, to try this on before adding the sleeves. The back should be narrow but not so narrow that it draws the sleeves up to the flat portion of the back, and so increase the size of the sleeves.

It is predicted by modistes of experience that flounces on dress skirts will be revived by the next season, as many dresses with flounce trimmings have been sent out by French designers. Pleated flounces are already a vogue as panels for the front of dress skirts, with plain side breadth next them, and there are also series of flounces—five, six, or seven—up the left side of the skirt with long drapery covering it elsewhere.

A black silk dress seen on Fifth avenue, New York, is of very rich faille, with three [illegible] flounces around the skirt, covering more than half its length, while above is a short apron and long back drapery of the silk arranged to show its white [illegible] selvages; the back drapery forms two deep curves, and the selvage surrounds the curves and extends almost up to the [illegible]. Accordion-pleated skirts also grow in favor for light woolen or silk fabrics, such as crepe, cashmere, and India silk, and are [illegible] liked for skirts of net or of piece [illegible]

Among novelties in dinner gowns may be mentioned one in pearl-gray satin, brocaded with large lilies of the valley, self-toned, but so skilfully woven as to imitate nature to perfection; it displays elbow-sleeves and [illegible] a silk gauze, tastefully barred with lace [illegible], and dotted with butterfly bows in [illegible] glace silk, like the broad sash [illegible] knotted at the side. Another [illegible] toilettes from the same firm consists of a Louis XVI. casaque, with a princess [illegible] mounted with gathers at the back of the bodice, appropriately made in a delicate cream peau de soie powdered with [illegible] Rose de Sevres chrysanthemums; [illegible] about trimming daintily peeps from under the edge of the skirt, whilst a [illegible] in pink velvet, fastened in front [illegible] antique Dresden buttons, confines to [illegible] the artistic folds of a Greek tunic [illegible] gauze.

There is a tendency to use lace more generally in demi-toilettes for the afternoon, the ladies returning to the real laces that have been long laid aside, while the merchants still find their best profit in very finely [illegible] imitations of hand made laces. [illegible], net, blonde, and silk muslins, together with ribbons, are combined with frills and plaits of lace in plastrons, vests and [illegible] of various kinds. A novel feature for [illegible] is the pointed collar, which surrounds the neck in a high band, like the military collar, but has the front sharply pointed; it is placed on the left side, and fastened by a [illegible] of ribbon. This collar may be of ribbon or of insertion, or of the watered silk [illegible] which enters into many such [illegible]. Below this point the net or silk is gathered full, and loops of ribbon [illegible] used there to droop on the full vest. [illegible] feature is the deep round collarette [illegible] which is gathered to the upper edge of a ribbon band, and falls deep on the shoulders, curving up in front and meeting [illegible].—*Season for April.*

SOCIETY IN GENERAL.

The most notable event of the week was the wedding of Miss Gertrude Whitehouse and E. Edward Cookingham, on Wednesday evening, at Trinity church. It was one of the prettiest weddings that has ever been solemnized in this city. A full account of this and whatever else of interest has transpired during the past week will be found subjoined.

Whitehouse-Cookingham.

Trinity church was fairly surrounded by carriages without, and packed within by a fashionable assemblage Wednesday evening, the company drawn thither to witness the marriage of Miss Gertrude Whitehouse, the daughter of Hon. B. G. Whitehouse, secretary, to E. Edward Cookingham. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers. A large arbor was in most of the chancel, outside the railing, made of smilax, lilacs and ivy, the [illegible] forming the frame work which gave [illegible]. From the center hung a magnificent wedding bell of fragrant white lilac, beneath which the young couple stood while Rev. George W. Foote said the words which made them man and wife. The hour set for the ceremony was 8:30 o'clock, and it was but long past that time when the van of the bridal procession [illegible] from the Oak street ante chamber of the church, and to the notes of the bridal march moved up the aisle, led by [illegible] alone, and followed by the ushers, Messrs. [illegible], T. J. Conroy, J. [illegible] Townsend Valentine. Mr. Albert Cookingham, was waiting with his brother at the chancel rail. The bridesmaids immediately followed the groomsmen, Miss May Whitehouse walking alone, after her coming Miss Ada McCraken and Miss Milly Failing, Miss Clara Whitehouse and Miss Amy Sherlock, two and two, and Miss Florence Savier and Miss Alice Flanders immediately preceding the bride, who entered with her father; Dr. A. D. Bevan and Mrs. Whitehouse next in the order of march. As the procession arrived at the chancel steps, the bridesmaids ranged themselves on either side of the arbor, and behind them the groomsmen took their places amid the potted palms and other exotics, which filled the chancel. Mr. Cookingham met his bride at the foot of the chancel steps, and the two walking a step or two across the sanctuary, took up their position under the floral bell, Rev. Mr. Foote advancing to meet them and pronouncing the first words of the solemn service on the threshold of the sanctuary, though the ceremony was concluded close to the altar rail. The bridesmaids each carried immense bunches of the beautiful La France roses. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Cookingham walked down the aisle followed by Mr. Albert Cookingham and Miss May Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse coming next, the bridesmaids following in the same order they had entered, as did the ushers, bringing up the rear of the procession. The entire ceremony, the wedding march and the service, was as beautiful and simply impressive as any ever seen in the city. The bridal party were at once driven to the residence of Mr. Whitehouse, corner of Twelfth and Yamhill streets, where a reception was held. During the evening Mr. Edgar E. Coursen presided at the organ, and better music has never been heard in Portland than in the few pieces played, the "Bridal Chorus," from Lohengrin, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," and effertoires, by Batiste, Wely and Franzini, being among the number.

THE RECEPTION.

The Whitehouse residence was most beautifully decorated with a positive wealth of flowers. Floral set pieces or potted plants confronted the eye at every turn, the library, where Mr. and Mrs. Cookingham stood receiving congratulations, was a veritable bower. Filling the bay window and arched overhead like a sounding board were the most fragrant of flowers, lilac and peonies predominating. The mantelpiece was banked with white lilacs and gorgeous peonies, while magnificent La France roses and delicate, sweet-scented narcissus crowned the bookcases. The doorway leading to the hall where the musicians were stationed was screened off with a most artistic network of flowers. Above the paintings in the parlors and at every corner or niche throughout the house were baskets and urns of flowers. Garlands of lilacs, brightened with the rich coloring of tulips, were festooned from every possible place. A large full-length plate mirror in the drawing room was most artistically framed with the trailing wisteria, making one of the most strikingly beautiful of all the arrangements. Two splendid wedding bells hung in the doorways leading from the drawing room to the library. In fact the whole house was one magnificent conservatory, the air being heavy with the delicate sweet perfume of the flowers, all the handiwork of loving friends. The entire ground floor was canvased for dancing and thrown all in one. At 11 o'clock small tables were brought in and a delicious wedding supper was served. The bride and groom, surrounded by their fair attending maids, were hurried off to the dining room, the groomsmen following, where together they had a jolly time. There have been very few brides of this city who have received more elegant or a greater number of wedding gifts than Miss Gertrude Whitehouse, who, apart from the widespread popularity of her father, who, for many years, has held an honored place in Portland, is herself much admired and loved in the large circle of her social life. Invitations to the reception were confined to the young, unmarried friends of the contracting parties, with a few exceptions, on account of the limited accommodations of the house. Among those present at the reception were: Mr. and Mrs. W. B. King, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holcomb, Mr. and Mrs. George Frank, Mr. and Mrs. George Goode, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burr, Mrs. H. D. Green, Mrs. H. J. Corbett, Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Amy Sherlock, Miss Emma Sherlock, Miss Savier, Miss Failing, Miss May Failing, Miss Milly Failing, Miss Henrietta Failing, Miss Eva Lewis, Miss Eva Wallace, Miss Ada McCraken, Miss Florence Savier, Miss Josie Cunningham, Miss Frank, Miss Flanders, Miss Nettie Montgomery, Miss Stout, Miss Mary Stout, Miss Effinger, Miss Holman, Miss Whitehouse, Miss Clara Whitehouse, Miss Myrick, Miss Lizzie Myrick, Miss Winnifred Myrick, Mr. E. R. Adams, Mr. Fred. M. Gilmore, Mr. J. Townsend Valentine, Mr. J. C. Flanders, Mr. James Canby, Mr. Scott Brooke, Mr. Hamilton Brooke, Mr. T. J. Conroy, Mr. Allen Lewis, Mr. John Lewis, Mr. Alfred Holman, Mr. N. J. Levinson, Mr. Albert Cookingham, Mr. D. O. Taylor, Mr. T. K. Wilmerding, Mr. H. J. Green, Dr. A. D. Bevan, Mr. Arthur Wilson, Mr. Ernest Palmer, Mr. W. S. Ott, Mr. W. L. Boise, Mr. G. B. Markle, Jr., and others.

VALE.

Mr. and Mrs. Cookingham left Thursday morning for an Eastern bridal tour of about a month's duration. On their return the young couple will go to housekeeping on Eleventh street, near Market, where they will be most happy to meet all their friends.

Sacred Concert.

On Thursday evening a sacred music concert was given at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, under the direction of Mr. E. C. Masten. The main body of the church was well filled, and the excellent programme presented was appreciated. Among those taking part in the concert, singing as soloists or in the chorus were: Mrs. David M. Goodsell, the Misses Ray Manciet, Annie Fyfe, Cassie Neal and Agatha Hanley, Messrs. James E. Owens, G. E. Withington, Henry Cass, Frank Barrett, Fred. M. Gilmore, Edward Atkinson and M. J. Owens. Mr. E. E. Coursen was accompanist. The following is the programme given at the concert:

PART I.
Organ Prelude.
Pilgrim's Chorus ..... Lombardi
Cathedral Choir.
"Te Sol Quest Anima" ... Verdi
Miss Manciet, Messrs. Masten and Owens.
"Heaven in Fullest Glory" .... Haydn
Mr. Edward Atkinson.
"Holy, Holy" Gounod
Mr. Henry Cass and Chorus.
Judith . . . Concone
Miss Agatha Hanley.
Ave Maria . . . Masten
Miss Manciet and Chorus.
PART II.
Farewell to the Forest.............. Mendelssohn
Cathedral Choir.
Spirit Song ....Haydn
Miss Annie Fyfe.
Come Unto Me . . . .. Cocneu
Mr. E. C. Masten.
He Was Despised . . .. Handel
Mrs. David Goodsell.
In the Cloisters . .. Barri
Mr. Fred. M. Gilmore.
O Salutaris . . . Bassini
Miss Ray Manciet.
Spirit Immortal ...Verdi
Mr. James E. Owens and Chorus

The Arion Concert.

On Tuesday evening, April 24th, the Arion Society gave at their hall a concert, which not only evidenced good taste and brilliant thorough work but promises that in the near future this society will fill a long-felt want to lovers of good music and become a prominent artistic feature of the city. Of the members on the programme the Arion Mixed Chorus sang two selections by Bishop, "Daughter of Error" and "When Weary Wretches," both of which were delightfully rendered. Miss Huggins sang the solo portion of the former in a brilliant, as well as conscientious manner. The trio, "The Dream of the Shepherdess," by Labitzky, for two violins and a piano, performed by Messrs. H. Wagner, Jos. Stebinger and F. Stebinger, was one of the treats of the evening. The theme is a most picturesque one and the musical delineation of the poetical ideas of the composer conveyed a brilliant and pleasurable tone picture. The soprano solo, Schumann's "On the Heights," was most excellently sung by Miss Florence Dalton, and deservedly won her a hearty recall. The piano duet, "La Dame Blanche" by Boildieu, was one of the charming numbers of the programme, the executants, Miss Carrie Dalton and Mr. E. Stebinger rendering the same with a most brilliant and thorough finish. As usual the palm of the evening's entertainment was carried off by the male chorus which sang only two selections, Franz Abt's "Longing for the Alps" and Kuecken's "Dearest Heart." Whatever the male chorus of the Arion undertakes it does well, and its members are to be congratulated on their artistic appreciation of their work and their earnest desire to approach perfection. The Arion Society is rapidly increasing and improving. It now has some 150 members, sixty of whom are active. The idea of having a summer night's musical festival in conjunction with the Orchestral Union has been broached and it is possible that arrangements may be made for something of this description.

Picnic to the Highlands.

Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, assisted by Mr. George B. Markle, Jr., and Mr. W. L. Boise, gave a most delightful driving party and picnic out to Mr. Markle's farm at Mountain View. On arriving at the farm, after a pleasant drive out the Cornell road, before the rain began, a fine basket lunch was served in the pretty little *chalet* and a merry time followed by a cool drive to the city in the evening put everybody in excellent spirits despite the rainy afternoon. Among those present were: Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, Miss Stout, Miss Boise, Miss Ladd, Miss Failing, Miss Ada McCraken, Miss Mary Stout, Miss Flanders, the Misses Montgomery, Miss Donnelson, Mr. George B. Markle, Jr., Mr. W. L. Boise, Mr. E. R. Adams, Mr. John Effinger, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Fred M. Gilmore, Mr. Walter Burrell, Mr. J. C. Flanders and Master George Stout.

A Portland Boy Wins His Way.

Mr. W. B. Coley, recently of Portland, who is to graduate from the Harvard Medical School in June, at an examination in New York last week, secured, among a large number of candidates, first choice of service in New York hospitals. The honor is the greater in that nearly all his competitors were men from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and have had special advantages in their course for hospital examinations; and in that Mr. Coley is the first man from the Harvard Medical School who has won an appointment in the New York hospital without a year or more of special study in the city after graduation.

Diggles-Fortmiller.

The marriage of Mr. C. P. Fortmiller and Miss Anna Diggles was solemnized Friday evening last at the residence of the bride's father, W. H. Diggles, corner of Fourth and D streets, East Portland. Those present were: John Althouse and wife, Wm. Fortmiller, Fred Fortmiller, of Albany; W. C. Noon and wife, Miss Lula Noon, W. T. Glofkel, Thomas Hettish, Miss Fanny Grow, of Portland; Miss May Wade, C. C. Story and wife, Mrs. E. Story, Lena Story, Charles Grof, Mrs. Cora Foss, W. H. Diggles and family, of East Portland. Presents many and beautiful.

Mrs. Green's Dinner Party.

On Friday evening Mrs. H. D. Green entertained a few friends at dinner, Friday being her daughter's, Mrs. Edward Burr's, birthday, who came down from the Cascades last week for a short visit. The menu and dinner appointments were in exquisite taste. The invited guests, besides Mrs. Green's own immediate family, Mr. and Mrs. E. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Reed and Mr. H. J. Green, were: Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Janion, Miss Janion, Miss Flanders and Mr. John Effinger.

Swackhamer-Mulhollan.

Mr. Wm. Mulhollan, of this city, and Miss Vada Swackhamer were married at the residence of the bride's parents, at Union, on the evening of April 19. Mr. Mulhollan is a well known young man, and the bride is one of the most popular and accomplished young ladies of the valley. They will make their future home at Portland.

Pleasant Affair.

On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. James Steel entertained the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, of the First Congregational church, in a most delightful manner. A short programme, consisting of musical selections, readings, etc., was rendered, and at a suitable hour delicious refreshments were served.

Our Own Club.

The closing dancing party of the club's season took place last evening at the residence of Miss Carrie S. Rosenblatt, corner Eighth and Alder streets. A pleasant time was spent, and those present enjoyed themselves. Dancing was freely indulged in, after which a nice repast was served.

Notes.

Mrs. D. S. Tuthill will give a dinner party Wednesday next.

Mrs. R. Gilsan gave a young ladies' luncheon yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. G. H. Williams' regular monthly reception was well attended yesterday.

A society directory, styled the *Haut Ton*, is being compiled and will shortly be published.

The grand anniversary ball given Thursday evening by the Odd Fellows was a great success.

Mrs. George H. Williams will give a dinner party to-morrow evening in compliment to Miss Bonnie Laidlaw.

Miss Annie Pixley will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Henry McCraken, during the former's stay in this city.

A Vancouver delegation, made up principally of officers and their wives, came over Friday to attend the Warde matinee.

Invitations have been issued for the second anniversary ball to be given by K company, O. N. G., Tuesday evening, at the armory.

The social dance given by Mish and McDonald at Bayer's hall last Thursday evening was a grand success, and everybody had a good time.

Personal.

Mrs. T. B. Wilcox left for an Eastern trip Friday.

Mr. T. J. Conroy left for San Francisco Thursday.

Mrs. H. Tanberheimer and children will leave next Wednesday for Europe.

Mrs. R. M. Janion and Miss Janion returned Tuesday from a pleasant trip to Victoria, B. C.

Mr. M. R. Hathaway and family have removed to Waitsburg, W. T., where they will reside permanently.

Mr. J. Townsend Valentine returned Wednesday for the Whitehouse-Cookingham wedding and left the day after.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burr came down from the Cascades Tuesday, to be present at Miss Gertrude Whitehouse's wedding.

Mrs. C. C. Hawes, of Baraboo, Wis., arrived here Saturday to make her home with her daughter, Mrs. E. R. Bow, of East Portland.

Miss Fannie C. Grothjan, a young artist of unusual merit, who will be remembered by many as a former resident, has returned to Portland.

Mrs. N. K. Masten, of San Francisco, who has been visiting her son, Mr. E. C. Masten, at his residence, No. 502 E street, leaves for her home to-morrow.

Mrs. S. A. Lewis, of Oak Grove, Polk county, returned from a four weeks' stay with relatives in Tacoma last Thursday. At present she and her sister, Miss Emma Riggs, are visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. George W. Pittock sailed on the Columbia last week for San Francisco, where she takes the steamer Zealandia for Honolulu. A sojourn of several months, it is thought, will be productive of good results.

Mrs. Gray and Miss Gray, wife and daughter of Col. S. F. Gray, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, arrived overland from California Tuesday. After a trip to Victoria, they will return East over the Northern Pacific via the switchback.

Miss Ella Sabin, of Portland, who is to be one of the professors in the State University at the beginning of the next school year, came up Thursday night, and is the guest of Mrs. Hanchett, says the Eugene City *Journal*. She will return to Portland in a few days.

SOCIAL ITEMS FROM OTHER CITIES.

VANCOUVER NOTES.

City and Garrison.

Next Tuesday evening there will be a "Mother Goose" entertainment at the Standard theater.

Dr. F. W. Sparling and his son Mr. F. H. Sparling made a brief visit to the garrison last Thursday.

Capt. Henry L. Lee, troop H, second cavalry, after a competitive examination, has been appointed to fill the clerkship at department headquarters made vacant by the resignation of Mr. A. Downing.

Lieut. W. C. Langfitt, engineer officer of the department, delivered an able and instructive lecture last Friday evening at the officers' mess, to a large and interested audience, on the subject of "Submarine Mines."

The amateur theatrical talent of the city intend producing "Led Astray" in the near future for the benefit of the Deaf Mute school. It is to be hoped they will have a full house, as the cause certainly deserves it.

On Sunday last Miss Kate Sohns and Mr. Anthony Neppach were united in marriage by the Rev. J. R. Thompson. The ceremony took place at the residence of the Hon. Louis Sohns and was private. The bride and groom took their departure, after the ceremony, for Portland, where they will reside in future.

Major J. G. C. Lee, chief quartermaster of the department, left headquarters last Wednesday for Boise barracks and Fort Walla Walla, at which posts he will make an inspection of the quartermaster's department. He will return about the 2d or 3d of May.

Mr. Alfred Downing, for many years topographical assistant at department headquarters, has resigned his position, and on Thursday left for Seattle, where he has accepted a position in the office of the Seattle & Eastern Railroad Company. He leaves behind him a host of warm friends whose best wishes follow him to his new field of labor.

Excelsior lodge No. 10, I. O. G. T., gave a sociable in their hall last Wednesday evening, which was quite largely attended, and proved a very enjoyable affair. The Rev. Messrs. Thompson and Skidmore addressed the assembly very earnestly in behalf of the temperance cause, clearly showing the benefit of interesting the young people and enlisting their sympathy and efforts in the good cause. Some very pleasing songs were well rendered by Mrs. C. C. Gridley and Miss Maggie Jaggy, and Miss Imogene Gridley and Mrs. Knight gave beautiful recitations. Refreshments were served by the young ladies of the lodge, and about 11 o'clock all went home well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

SALEM NOTES.

Personal.

Miss Emma Smith has returned home from a visit to Portland.

Miss May Chadwick is spending a few weeks in Roseburg.

Mrs. C. W. Bowie, of Portland, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. L. Keller.

Miss Nellie Smith, formerly of Salem, but now of Adams, Umatilla county, is in the city, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Fiske.

Judge R. P. Boise and wife returned Tuesday morning from a two weeks' visit to Ashland and the springs near there.

Mrs. W. P. Keady, wife of ex-Speaker Keady, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Wilson, returned to Portland Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Fresse, of Chicago, Ill., were in the city Monday, guests of Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Harris, who are old friends. They left on the afternoon train for Portland, and will shortly return to their Eastern home.

Moores-Elgin.

Miss Florence Elgin and Mr. Wylie A. Moores were united in marriage at the Congregational church of this city, Wednesday night, by Rev. J. N. Harris, in the presence only of a few special friends and relatives. The young couple are well-known in this city, the bride being the daughter of J. H. Elgin, a prosperous farmer living south of Salem, and the groom, the second son of Mrs. I. R. Moores. Mr. and Mrs. Moores are for the present stopping at the residence of his mother.

Whist Club.

The Salem Whist Club held one of its pleasant sessions at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Keller Thursday night. Cards, supplemented by a fastidious lunch, were the order of the evening, and a very sociable time was had. There were present: Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Keller, Mayor and Mrs. J. J. Murphy, Gov. and Mrs. S. F. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Breyman, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Waite, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Skinner, Rev. and Mrs. F. H. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. England, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Rosenberg, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Perrine, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. White, Dr. and Mrs. S. R. Jessup, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Monroe, Miss Minnie Perrine, Mrs. C. W. Bowie, Portland; Mrs. S. Babcock, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

Annie Pixley To-morrow at the New Park—A Brief Sketch of Her Career.

Considerable interest is evinced in the coming engagement of Annie Pixley, who appears at the New Park this week. This will be Miss Pixley's first appearance here as a star. Her success in the East is almost phenomenal, and in the past four years has become one of the strongest cards in the country. Miss Pixley has many friends here, the scene of her girlhood, and no doubt will add thousands to her long list of admirers before the close of the engagement. From the torrent of information that rolled over the devoted head of an OREGONIAN reporter yesterday from Mr. Smiley Walker, Miss Pixley's business manager, the following interesting facts were secured. Miss Pixley was not born in California as is generally supposed, but first saw the sunshine in Brooklyn, N. Y. At an exceedingly tender age she was transplanted to the Pacific slope. Her school days were spent in a convent in Southern California, and it was while chanting Te Deums and magnificats in the chapel choir that the excellence of her voice was discovered. She sang in concerts and gained considerable prominence before she ever thought of adopting the dramatic stage. Her first appearance with a regular dramatic company was made some years ago in "Snowflake" at the Grand Opera house, San Francisco. Her versatility was commented on as something wonderful. Miss Pixley played all kinds of leading roles, tragic, heavy, comic, sentimental, etc., in San Francisco. She then visited Australia. There she gained fame and fortune in singing the leading roles in "The Grand Duchess," "Girofle-Girofla" and other popular operas of eight or nine years ago. She returned to the United States when Pinafore was at the hight of its success, and was the original Josephine in Philadelphia. She then appeared in "M'liss" in New York for the first time. Since that event her career has been a most prosperous one. During her engagement here this week, Miss Pixley will be seen in three of her best plays, "The Deacon's Daughter," "M'liss" and "The Charity Girl," in each of which she will introduce several new and charming songs and medleys, and display several exquisite toilets. Notwithstanding the expense in securing Miss Pixley and her company, the usual prices will prevail—$1 admission, no extra charge for reserved seats.

Notes.

Mrs. Langtry so far has made no "bookings" for next season, it being her intention to rest in California.

Mr. J. P. Howe returned yesterday, leaving his Juvenile Opera company at Pendleton. He has had a very successful week with them, and the company has "caught on."

Mr. Warde said to a friend yesterday, "If I play to as much money in my eight performances at San Francisco as I did here in six I will be more than satisfied"—so much for Portland as a show town.

Miss Eugenia Blair was the recipient of some magnificent floral tributes on her departure yesterday afternoon. Miss Blair is to be Robert Downing's leading lady and sub star next season. That is, her name is to be billed. Mr. Downing is a handsome young tragedian, and Miss Blair will play the same line of parts she does now.

Miss Kate Forsythe is now on her way to America after several months' pleasure seeking in Europe. It is presumed that she will resume her starring tour next season, as she has plenty of money to back herself, and has probably picked up some novelties in the way of plays during her stay abroad.

Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett are working their way East and are drawing crowded houses in every city with seats at $3 each. There has already been a large sale of seats for their dramatic festival, which takes place in Louisville, Ky., May 10, 11 and 12. It was the intention of the tragedians to close their season in that city, but a certainty of $18,000 has persuaded them to play during the week of May 14 at the New Amphion Academy in Williamsburgh.

A few months ago Miss Lillian Olcott closed her season and came to New York to defend a suit brought by the Franco-American agency concerning the rights of "Theodora." Roscoe Conkling and Samuel G. Barnard were counsel, and a Mr. Johnson an important witness. Within two weeks Miss Olcott, both of her attorneys, and Mr. Johnson have died. "Good natured" Sam Barnard, while trying a case in court on Tuesday, was seized by cerebral hemorrhage and died during the afternoon, six hours before his distinguished associate in the case. Mr. Barnard had a great many theatrical clients, among whom were Edward E. Rice, Ed. Harrigan, Tony Pastor, Gus Williams, Nate Salsbury, Tom W. Keene, M. B. Leavitt, W. R. Hayden, W. W. Tillotson, Charles Frohman and Frank Maeder of "The Troubadours," all of whom will find it a difficult task to replace big-hearted Samuel G. Barnard.

DOINGS OF WOMEN FOLK.

Scattered Here and There in the Feminine World.

How Character is Read by Gloves—Interesting Mention of Some Prominent Women in the Literary World.

In truth by her gloves you shall know her. A woman has no more characteristic bit of attire. You may read her past, present and future in her hand. The occasions of glove wearing multiply. The glove is indispensable now even for the most informal of occasions indoors. A woman scarcely removes them even when the soup course is served. Woman is become a gloved animal. She lives, moves, and has her being in gloves. You may make her acquaintance, know her history, pet her children, smile at her joys, sympathize in her griefs, humor her hobbies and join in her charities, become her dearest friend and never see her bare hand. The hand is a sacred object not to be lightly uncovered.

Study the glove and you have the woman. It is a small vanity and an ignorant one to wear gloves too small. They strain across the hand, cramp it and make it look wooden and ill-shaped at that. It shows a lack of discernment to buy gloves with fingers too short. The longer finger is better looking and higher bred. Some women's gloves are masculine and some are essentially feminine. That goes by cut, and ornamentation and color. There is no end of individuality in gloves. Make out a woman's style and you may identify her by a glance at her hand.

Mrs. Jeannette Thurber wears gloves that are business-like, executive. They have an object in life and they go about it steadily. They are of firm kid, fitting smoothly, but not too closely; they have broad rows of stitching on the back; they are neat, resolved varieties of gloves.

Miss Annie Louise Cary Raymond wears comfortable, good-natured gloves. They are always big enough, sometimes half a size too big, fitting almost as easily as her loose sealskin sacque.

Ada Rehan wears trim, trig, swell gloves, matching her costume to a nicety, always fresh, always handsome, always fitting to the last degree of exactitude. You couldn't imagine her the least bit out in gloves, they seem to grow on her—a new pair for each new occasion.

Ellen Terry is careless of gloves, and quite as often seen without any at all. She has such a firm, nervous, vigorous hand that it would be a pity to hide it more.

Agnes Booth wears dark gloves—black very frequently—put on with a touch of genius, as are all her clothes.

Mrs. Steele Mackaye indicates by the extent and variety of her glove wardrobe the buoyancy of her husband's fortunes this winter.

Margaret Mather has a fancy for long embroidered, lace-trimmed gloves, and must spend no inconsiderable sums of money for the works of art in that direction which are drawn up over her arms.

Gloves are idols and the glove box a shrine. When women begin to bow down before them there is no telling where the worship will end. It's a fancy of some of the dear creatures, whose pocketbooks are deep, to wear no gloves more than once, even if dark colored and used for street or calling service only, and this particularity foots up a neat little bill in the course of a year.

Mrs. Margaret J. Sangster, the poet and reader for the Harpers, is a woman above medium hight, gentle mannered, smooth-browed, unruffled; very pleasant to look upon. You would call her at first sight well-balanced, and repeat the phrase when you knew her better.

A woman who has made her mark as one of the keenest observers of social conditions of the day is Mrs. Gildersleeve Longstreet, whose "Letters of a Debutante in New York Society," as they appeared in the New York *Home Journal* were widely read in and out of the city. Mrs. Longstreet is a slight, dark-haired woman, with bright eyes, a low voice and quiet ways, whose talk is shrewd but kindly, and whose glance takes in everything passing before her.

Mrs. Lizzie W. Champney, the author of "Three Vassar Girls," and the wife of Mr. J. Wells Champney, the artist, is another of New York's literary women, who is as pleasant to the eyes as her books are bright. She is brown-haired, slender and rather delicate-looking, with a grave face. Did I say grave? Well, wait till she smiles, and quite another adjective is wanted to complete the description.

Mrs. Kate Upson Clarke, author and journalist, is one of the women who have the courage to complain openly of the burdens of modern dress. To wear a reception costume for an afternoon or evening means with her, she says, to feel the effects of it for a week. Florine Thayer McCray, the novelist, is equally outspoken, but directs her complaints squarely against the chief offender, the bustle. Anything else may be endured, but to shop or walk or receive in a bustle is fatigue and torture. Kate Sanborn directed the arrows of her wit against the bustle long ago.

The floating stories of Ella Wheeler Wilcox's first poem, early discouragements and beginnings of success have not included the tale of her first introduction to New York. It was Lisle Lester, who knows everybody—especially everybody dramatic—who stood her sponsor, bringing her out at a reception in her honor somewhere up toward Harlem. Nowadays Mrs. Wilcox brings out people who have, she thinks, a chance for a future before them herself. The story of Mrs. Wilcox's charities is a pretty one and will bear telling. Like the practical little woman that she is, she spends considerable sums in hard cash, distributing it among poor girls who have hard work to get along. There are women in New York who have received, on more occasions than one, bank bills from Mrs. Wilcox, with the private request to give them to any young girls they might know who needed help. The passionate poetess is the soul of generosity.

Maria Mitchell writes that she is "comfortably feeble" in her sister's home in Lynn, to which she went on leaving Vassar college. She is having an observatory erected in the yard in which she may mount the telescope she was using when called to the girls' college almost twenty-five years ago and go back to the study of double stars. In spite of her devotion to Vassar it will always be something of a regret to her that so much of her life work was done in a school for girls exclusively. She is a warm advocate of co-education, and, aside from associations and personal ties, would greatly have preferred a professorship in a co-educational college. Her successor at Vassar, Miss Whitney, is one of her favorite pupils and her assistant for some years. She is a sweet-faced, quiet woman, to whom the students take at once.

Mrs. Zadel Barnes Gustafson has been spending some little time in New York since the close of the woman's council in Washington, to which she was accredited a delegate from the national prohibition party of Great Britain. She is the author, with her husband, Mr. Alex. Gustafson, a Swedish journalist, of a book on the liquor question called "The Foundation of Death." Mrs. Gustafson has attracted some little attention on Broadway as well as at social gatherings by her somewhat peculiar dress, which is, however, extremely becoming, making her look, so every woman says, as if she had just stepped down from a picture frame. Mrs. Gustafson has a piquant, attractive, rather quizzical face, a fine complexion, bright eyes and a pretty figure, well set off by her quaint Kate Greenaway gowns. The artist, Mrs. M. B. Bunce, of Washington, is Mrs. Gustafson's sister, and at her home in London she entertains many Americans of note. All old readers of *Harper's* know her, and she has many friends in the literary circle of New York, of which she was formerly a member.

Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, the president of Sorosis, says that she sees no present prospect of the club's assuming the dignity of a clubhouse of its own. The feeling in favor of a club rendezvous for women, with parlors, reading rooms, library, restaurant and full-grown privileges of all sorts, is so strong that several thousand dollars have been offered by members for the nucleus of a buying or building fund. But Sorosis has a strong conservative element which holds back from so radical a step, and in the largest woman's club in the country, with nearly 300 members, there is room for extremes of opinion. The head and front of the opposition to the clubhouse project is Jenny June. The Brooklyn Woman's Club is thoroughly united in its resolve to open a clubhouse, and if possible, to be the first of the large women's clubs of the East to do so.

One of the interesting figures of New York this winter has been Miss Hampton, of South Carolina, a daughter of Gen. Wade Hampton, who is now assistant in the surgical ward of one of the hospitals. Miss Hampton has taken a very thorough course of training as a professional nurse, and it is her plan, when her studies have been completed, to open a school for the instruction of nurses in the South, and supply, if possible, a new field for work for Southern women. She is a slender woman, with a lithe figure, dark hair and a colorless but healthy complexion. She is entirely devoted to her work, an enthusiast in it, and a woman of exceptional endowments.

Mrs. S. J. Lippincott (Grace Greenwood), who has been spending the winter in New York, is in better health than at the beginning of the season. Her daughter, who has been taking a thorough training in music abroad and whose voice has caused sanguine predictions of the future ahead of her, is also not robust and has been enjoying a needed rest from study.

ELIZA PUTNAM HEATON.

Dangerous Ground.

Washington Critic.

He—Do you believe in high license, Fannie?

She—What kind of license? Marriage license?

He changed the subject.

"Its mission is not to answer any question of the intellect, to please the fancy or content the artistic faculty, but to make righteous use of the element of horror, and in this the book is unparalleled."—GEORGE MACDONALD.

I.

LETTERS FROM

[illegible]

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II.

LETTERS FROM

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Christian Intelligencer, N. Y.: "It aims to obtain such a conception of the life in Heaven as may serve to quicken and aid the soul in its endeavor to realize the ideal of the earthly life."

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ANY PERSON, LADY OR GENTLEMAN, OUT of employment can easily make from $5 to $10 per day. For particulars call at Room 9, Council building, N. E. cor. Third and Washington sts. 21a1m

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WANTED—BY A HEALTHY WOMAN, A SITuation as wet nurse; references. Address for one week, C. D. Nurse, care Oregonian. 28a3

A SCANDINAVIAN GIRL WANTS A PLACE to do up-stairs work in hotel or private family. Apply at 388 P street, between 17th and 18th. 28a5

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FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS three-spring buggy nearly new. Inquire 25 B st.

WANTED—A GOOD 20 OR 25-HORSE POWER boiler: must be cheap for cash. Address Box 98, Forest Grove, Or. 27a7

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSEHOLD FURNIture complete and house for rent. Address B. P. W., care Oregonian. 23a-tf

SECOND-HAND JOB PRESS WANTED, GORdon, 10x15, preferred. Address, until May 6, A. F. P., care Oregonian. a19td

WANTED—TO RENT, JUNE 1—SMALL HOUSE or cottage, about 6 rooms, with all modern conveniences and good yard; must be in first-class neighborhood and convenient to street cars. Address B., care Oregonian. 27a3

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FOR SALE—360 ACRES OF LAND, THREE miles from Middleton, in Washington county, Oregon. Address Jos. Delaney, Overland Hotel, First and C streets, Portland.

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FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HAMBLETONIAN horse, 5 years old, kind and gentle, and a good stepper. Also a three-quarter side-bar Brewster Buggy. Inquire American Stable, Front and Jefferson.

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FOR SALE—A 22-FOOT CENTER-BOARD sloop, adapted to Columbia river waters, rigged and painted; price $100. Address C. B. CARDINELL, Box 434, Portland, Or. 6a1m

A FIRE PROOF SAFE FOR SALE—MEDIUM size, late style and in good order, price $90. 13mtf TELFER, STEARNS & CO., 7 Stark st.

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TWO ELEGANT SUITS OF THREE ROOMS each, front room with bay window, and suitable for housekeeping. 372 First street. 5atf

THE "EMPIRE," ROOM 56, UNION BLOCK, IS open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. to accommodate persons desiring rooms. 500 rooms to let. 28a5

4 NICE ROOMS, PLEASANTLY SITUATED, suitable for light housekeeping. Please apply after 9 o'clock at 289 Eleventh st., near Jefferson. 27a3

DO YOU WANT A FURNISHED ROOM? CALL at THE EMPIRE, Room 56, Union block, and look over a list of 500 rooms, in all parts of the city.

FOR RENT—GOOD ROOM IN BRICK BUILDing, at Front and Washington streets. B. KILLIN, owner, Room 14, Strowbridge building, First and Alder streets. f.att

ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS FOR RENT, with first-class board or without. Inquire at 234 Washington street; references required. Notice—Mrs. Marks (late of Walla Walla) has taken charge of the kitchen and dining room, and is ready to receive boarders by the day, week or month. The table is supplied with the best in the market, and the cooking is in German style. 24a1m

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

HOUSE FOR RENT—MAY 2—5 ROOMS N. W. cor. 7th and B streets. Inquire at 418 P st. 28a3

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IF ERWIN J. BAKER WILL CALL AT OR send his address to 85 N. Ninth street, he will learn something to his advantage. 27a3

A LIMITED NUMBER OF GENTLEMAN CAN be accommodated with first-class board, $20 a month, at 63 Fourth street, corner Pine. 18a12

RUPTURE CURED BY THE SNEDIKER TREATment or money refunded. Dr. W. B. Fisher, Dr. N. G. Boatman in charge, N. W. cor. 2d and Morrison.

FLY SCREENS—THE ONLY PERFECT, BEST and cheapest. GORDON, Carpenter, 188 Third st., near Taylor. 1a1m

HAVE YOUR ROOFS REPAIRED AND INsured by the Portland Roof Insurance Company, 265 Second st. 30mtf

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian south of Alder st. 24m D. J. MOORE, Route Agent.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND other goods. Advances made and goods transferred. Union Transfer and Storage Co., 30 Ash street. Telephone 65.

MADAM ROSSELDEN: SCOTCH SEERESS—Past, present and future revealed; information given on business, love, marriage, etc. Ladies, $1; gents, $2. Office hours from 1 to 9 P. M. Vermont House, cor. First and Jefferson. 12a1m

CLAIRVOYANT—MRS. F. BROWN, NATURAL Clairvoyant, tells past, present and future, gives advice and tells results of business lawsuits, journeys, etc., at res., 73 Columbia st. Sittings daily; ladies $1, gents $2. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. 28a7

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed agents for the purchase of rag stock for the Columbia River Paper Co., and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 E st, Portland, Oregon. 4mtf

ANNUAL MEETING COLUMBIA FIRE AND Marine Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Columbia Fire and Marine Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, at 46 Washington street, Portland, Or., on Wednesday, May 9, 1888, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing twenty-five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may regularly come before said meeting.
FRANK DEKUM, President.
Portland, Or., April 17, 1888. 18atd

NOTICE OF RECEIVER'S SALE—NOTICE IS hereby given that pursuant to a decree of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Oregon, entered April 21, 1888, in a cause therein pending wherein Albert G. Bogert et. al. are plaintiffs and Joseph Holladay, executor, substituted for Ben Holladay, deceased, et al., are defendants, the undersigned, receiver therein, will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, in Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, at the door of the county court house of said county, at 10 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, May 31, 1888, ten thousand, being all the shares of the capital stock of the Oregon Real Estate Company. The stock will be offered for sale in lots of five hundred shares each, and will be sold to the highest bidders respectively, upon this understanding and condition, to-wit: That after the stock has been bid off in lots as aforesaid the stock will be offered for sale in one lot of ten thousand shares, and will be sold to the highest bidder therefor, in case his bid for the stock as a whole exceeds the aggregate amount of the bids for the stock when offered in lots as aforesaid; but if the bid for the stock as a whole does not exceed the aggregate amount of the bids for the stock when offered in lots as aforesaid, then the stock will be declared sold to the respective bidders for the several lots of stock.
Dated Portland, Oregon, April 24, 1888.
G. G. GAMMANS, Receiver.

The property owned by the Oregon Real Estate Company, and which is represented by the stock of said company to be sold as above set forth, consists principally of about fourteen hundred lots, fifty by one hundred feet each, situated in the choicest residence portion of the city of East Portland. That part of the property adjacent to the eastern terminus of the new iron bridge between Portland and East Portland will soon be desirable for business purposes, while the high level land extending for a mile back from the river offers chances for homes that will be eagerly seized upon when the land is offered for sale in lots and blocks. A year ago three of the leading real estate dealers of Portland appraised this property at over a half million of dollars, and since then it has advanced considerably in value. This stock is to be sold to pay off $350,000 claims against the estate of Ben Holladay. 24a35

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—BAKERY DOING A GOOD BUSIness; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address J. A. W., care Oregonian. 14a1m

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BAKER WITH $800 capital to go into business with an old established firm. Address J. A., Box 52, city. 28a4

A GOOD DRUG BUSINESS IN A FLOURISHING mining town near Spokane Falls can be purchased reasonably; about $4000 stock. For further particulars address G. Fairman, Spokane Falls, W. T. (28a1m

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS FOR Sale—Doing a business of $30,000 to $35,000 a year, in one of the best and most promising towns in the valley. For particulars inquire of CHURCHILL & MONTEITH, Lebanon, Oregon. 8a1m

JOB PRINTING OUTFIT, ALMOST NEW, INvoices $800, will be sold for $600, complete, with good quarto press. Apply to LEWIS & DRYDEN PRINTING CO., Oregonian building, for particulars.

$5000 CASH WILL BUY WITHIN THE next 20 days the best bargain in the country, composed of a sawmill located on a very advantageous point on the Willamette river, and a custom grist mill in first-class order in connection with it, also an 8-room dwelling. For particulars inquire of KRAEMER & VOSS, Room 5, Mulkey building, Real Estate and Money Brokers. 27a8

FOR SALE—VANCOUVER FLOURING MILLS, a good investment. Apply to L. M. Hidden, Vancouver, W. T.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND [illegible]

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PROduce Merchants, [illegible] Portland, Or.

[illegible]

MACHINISTS.

[illegible]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, [illegible]

[illegible]

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

[illegible]

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

[illegible]

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, APRIL 29.

The town of Arlington is growing rapidly. Several brick buildings are to be erected this year.

Since Heppner is to have a railroad the *Gazette* of that town demands a board of trade.

There is a lively boom for Gresham at Chicago. Nearly all the republican clubs of the city have taken it up.

Agents of the O. R. & N. are at work securing right of way for the railroad line from Willow creek to Heppner.

In addition to the regular party tickets there is a full independent ticket in the field in Morrow county, and a full labor ticket in the field in Clackamas.

Wood at Fort Worth, Texas, can be bought, delivered at steam engines, for $2 75 a cord. Strange that wood in that country should be cheaper than in Oregon.

There has long been and still is such a rage in England for marrying "the deceased wife's sister" that the wonder is the man didn't marry her in the first place.

Money never was so cheap as now, and no government ever had a credit like ours. Recent quotations for government bonds make the interest rate on the investment between 2¼ and 2¾ per cent.

The *Alta California* denies that the boom in California has collapsed, and moreover, says there has been no boom. Perhaps not. But the testimony of fleeced "lambs" is entitled to some weight on this point.

It seems probable that the republicans of Washington territory will nominate Tom Brents again for delegate in congress. He was elected three times by large majorities and would go in again with a whoop.

Gen. Boulanger says his ambition is to revise the French constitution so that the institutions of the republic shall conform with those of the United States. To make a success of it he will find it necessary to revise the French people before he is through with the job.

The best sign that the proposed joint lease is dead is the fact that the parties that were to join in it are actively going on with their preparations to "invade" each other's territory. The Northern is pushing a line into Walla Walla, and the O. R. & N. is going to Spokane Falls and Cœur d'Alene.

It is somewhat interesting to observe the industry with which some of the organs that have accepted the platform of free trade in wool, which Col. Irish brought to Oregon, are laboring to prove that a duty of 65 per cent. on sugar has not the slightest resemblance to protection for Louisiana planters.

Of the lead product of the country about 85 per cent. comes from silver-bearing ores. Notwithstanding the rapid increase of the lead product of the country we still import 50,000 tons a year, mostly from Spain. All the mining districts of the country are strongly opposed to the proposition of free trade in lead.

"If," says The Dalles *Times-Mountaineer*, "there were glaring frauds in the last river and harbor bill which Mr. Cleveland retained in his pocket three days before the adjournment of congress, perhaps our local contemporary can enlighten the people of our county on some of them. The senators and representative from this state could not elicit the least spark of intelligence on the matter from President Cleveland."

The result of the republican convention in Indiana is being made much of by the democratic papers, as an indication that all possibility of Gresham's nomination is at an end. The promptitude with which such papers as the Philadelphia *Times* and Chicago *Herald* published the news is a pretty good indication of the fears which the intelligent democracy would have of the election with Gresham as the republican candidate.

A Bangor, Maine, dispatch says that O. M. Shaw, of that city, is just home from Italy, where he left Blaine four weeks ago. Mr. Shaw is a republican and an intimate friend of Blaine. He says Blaine will not be a candidate, that he told him so. And the reason is Blaine says he is a sick man, being seriously affected with diabetes. Mr. Shaw says it is useless to talk of him as a candidate, and advises the Maine statesmen to accept the situation at once and decide on another candidate.

Phelps, the Vermont snob who has been "mentioned" for chief justice, is catching it all round. That intense paper of democratic belongings, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, says of him: "Mr. Phelps is known to the people only as one who has, for nearly three years, misrepresented his country abroad. His nomination as minister to England was a sensation; many of his performances in London have fallen little short of scandals; and his elevation to the bench of the supreme court would be ridiculous. It is inconceivable that it should be seriously contemplated."

The volume of *The Century* that begins with the May number will contain a series of chapters in the life of Lincoln, of the greatest interest and importance. The subject of the border states is dealt with in May, and in subsequent numbers will be published the inside history of Fremont's relations with the president, an astonishing letter written by Greeley to Lincoln after the first battle of Bull Run, and details as to the Trent affair, Fort Donelson, the Shiloh campaign, Yorktown, Williamsburg to Fair Oaks, etc., etc., with especial reference to Lincoln's part in these events.

The passenger department of the Union Pacific at Omaha has issued a circular saying that the increased travel on "the overland flyer" has rendered it necessary, in order to make time, to limit the number of cars on this train, westbound. On and after Sunday, April 29, the "overland flyer" practically becomes a "limited train," and will be composed exclusively of Pullman palace sleeping cars, which will be run through without change, from Council Bluffs to Denver, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. This train will leave Council Bluffs daily at 12 M., and will carry no day coaches.

The passage of the bill by the senate to create the state of South Dakota puts the issue between that measure and the democratic party very plainly. The latter is the bill admitting Dakota, Utah, Washington and Montana. The New York *Herald*, though an ardent democratic party paper, recognizes that the democratic claim of bringing the whole of Dakota in as one state is an injustice. That insists on a greater area for the new state than the total of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, combined which, as the *Herald* justly says, is "biting off too much." South Dakota will be about the same size as Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota, and will only be exceeded by Texas, California, Colorado and Nevada. As to the plan of making the admission of Dakota conditional upon the admission of several other territories, one of which is in plain antagonism to the supremacy of the nation, that is a bit of partisanship that ought to be impossible, but unfortunately is not. Each state should be admitted on its own merits, wholly independent of the balance of political power in the senate.

THE CRAZE FOR BASEBALL.

There was an astonishing craze for baseball last year, and it is not yet spent. The great newspapers in all parts of the country had columns and columns of "baseball news" each day, telegraphed from all quarters. It was no unusual thing to see five columns of that sort of matter in a single issue. Winter interrupted the game, which, however, has been resumed already in the East, though spring is still a laggard there. Preparations have been made by many clubs for an active season, and there will probably be even more playing this year than last.

It is surprising, too, how far men will go in their expenditures in a matter of this kind. For example, Brooklyn has a club which is going in this year for all the laurels that can be won, and the club has been guaranteed $10,000 for the expenses of their "big nine" for the season. A Brooklyn paper says: "This city is recognized everywhere as the home and training school of baseball players. Most of the prize players of this and many years that have passed were reared and trained here. It is fitting, therefore that we should have a club that will do brave battle for the honors that belong to the skillful and brave. Brooklyn congratulates the club on the auspicious opening of the season, and hopes for it a final triumph worthy of so good a beginning."

SHEEP AND WOOL.

It is estimated that there are now about 50,000,000 sheep in the United States, or only about half enough to supply all the wool of all grades needed by 60,000,000 of people. It is probable that there is no other country in the world in which sheep thrive better than they do in three-fourths of the United States. In all the New England states, where the land is poor and hilly, on the more fertile farms of the Middle states, from the prairies of Minnesota to the plains of Texas and Oregon, and from Montana to New Mexico, the sheep is a profitable animal to keep, and he always leaves the land better than he found it. The reduction made by the tariff revision of 1883 drove many woolgrowers out of the business and reduced the number of sheep by over five millions.

The census of 1880 showed that there were at that time 1,020,728 flock owners in the United States. This indicates that about one-twelfth of the voters are engaged in woolgrowing. In 1885 the total output of the gold and silver mines in the United States amounted to only $63,000,000, while the value of the wool product of that year was $77,000,000. For the same year the pig-iron product was $61,000,000, and the tobacco crop amounted to $43,000,000. The annual consumption of woolen manufactures in this country, at wholesale prices, amounts to $300,000,000, of which $200,000,000 are of domestic and $40,000,000 of foreign production. The annual consumption per capita of woolen goods is about $5.

The tariff commission of 1882, in their report, said that "the first phase of the industry of wool-production that arrests the attention of the economist is its *general distribution*. Not a state in the Union; and in some of these not a county, but has some portion of its wealth invested in wool-production." Yet this industry is to be opened to the competition of the world, while others, less widely distributed, are still to have protection.

A TRUE MARRIAGE.

Julia Ward Howe is nearly 60 years of age and yet her presence upon the platform is graceful and winning, in a remarkable degree. No woman who had not led a happy life could preserve her youthful ease and courtly manner in the sunset of her days. Mrs. Howe's life has not been, of course, without its family sorrows and personal bereavements, but she was fortunate in her marriage. The late Dr. S. G. Howe was one of the noblest and most charming figures in American history. He had the heart of a woman, and the clear, chivalric soul of Sir Galahad. In his young manhood he flung himself into the Greek struggle for independence with the enthusiasm of a knight-errant and the dashing courage of a splendid soldier. In his maturity he joined the ranks of the Polish revolutionists of 1830. Returning to America he touched the eyelids of the blind; he espoused the cause of the slave. In 1867, when Crete needed help, his Hellenic heart was as hot and his courage as high as when Bozzaris fell and Byron perished beneath the pestilential breath of the marshes of Missolonghi. He was born a creature of heroic blood, who sincerely acted all his life out his belief that the noblest work in life was to do something for your fellows, even to the extent of dying for them.

Wendell Phillips used to say that Dr. Howe was the Bayard of our day; that when he died the romance of American history seemed to vanish with his departure. He described him as not only a man with the soul of a philanthropist, but the temperament of a soldier who feels a genuine joy of the conflict. His speech and bearing were electric with enthusiasm for right and bitter, impatient hate of wrong. Phillips used to say that he had met many philanthropists who would cheerfully sink self in a cause to the extent of unselfish service and sacrifice of property, public ambition and private interest, but that Dr. Howe was the only great philanthropist he ever saw who he felt sure would charge a battery, sword in hand, with cheerfulness, if he thought the cause of human liberty would be advanced by his death at the cannon's mouth. Whether it was war or peace, Dr. Howe was always self-dedicated to the cause of human liberty and humanity. If it were not that Lowell had profaned the title by applying it to that earthliest of all earthy intellectual adiposities, Grover Cleveland, we would describe Dr. Howe as "one of Plutarch's men;" but the rich jewel of such a compliment is soiled for the present, and therefore unfit for a true hero's crown.

Life with such a man as Dr. Howe was a liberal education for any woman, and Mrs. Howe was most fortunate in marrying a man whose whole life was fragrant with the sweetness of self-sacrifice, and whose grave was watered by the tears of those whose souls he had irradiated with that intelligence that is light and life and comfort to sightless eyes. Out of this true marriage came children that were a pride and a blessing. Mrs. Howe's daughter and son are both persons of superior talents and virtues, and in this fact that her family life was always happy in the society of her heroic husband and her excellent children may be found the explanation of her own serene and cheerful contemplation of her sunset days.

The supreme court of Maine has decided that the finding of liquor "in a small quantity" will not of itself warrant a conviction for violation of the prohibitory law. Neal Dow says this will be a death blow to prohibition in the state, "because almost all the seizures in the low grog shops are of 'small quantities.'" Since everybody is reported to be unqualifiedly in favor of prohibition in Maine, it is matter of wonder how these low grog shops are supported, or what they exist for. But the question now is how to define the small quantity referred to by the court; and perhaps it would be most in accord with the court's idea to describe it by the algebraic term as "any given quantity."

George M. Robeson, eight years secretary of the navy under President Grant, is very poor and he has mortgaged everything he possesses to secure his creditors. He has a large and lucrative law practice yet, but he is fast growing old.

AN ANGLOMANIAC EMERSON.

Mathew Arnold could not conceal his contempt for America, and yet the best answer to his criticism of our people as so intensely utilitarian that we are irritatingly interesting, is the fact that we have produced more than one better exponent of his spiritual philosophy, which demands that a true civilization should be one of "sweetness and light," than Arnold was himself, or any other great Englishman of his time. The philosophy of Arnold is really the philosophy of Emerson, but Emerson was a better exponent of it than Arnold, because Emerson was a man of a fine sense of humor—something Arnold had no more of than Lamb's Scotchman, who never got a joke through his head by way of the outer or inner ear, but by literally trephining the mastoid process behind the ear. Lacking Emerson's fine sense of humor, Arnold was Emerson turned Anglomaniac; he was Emerson educated in an atmosphere of insular egotism, snobbish, pedantic culture. Emerson apprehended and enunciated all of Arnold's philosophy of an ideal civilization as early as 1835, when Arnold was but a boy of twelve years of age.

Emerson's early apostles, Theodore Parker, Bartol, James Freeman Clarke, and his later converts, Edward E. Hale, Thomas Starr King, Robert Collyer, David Swing and Phillips Brooks, all preached from various pulpits this philosophy of the application of the shining light of heaven-born idealities to the sweet conduct of common life. There was nothing remarkable in the discovery and apprehension of this philosophy. It was apprehended and announced by Channing in his last, best days. Emerson sat at Channing's feet, and his philosophy was but the irrepressible evolution of a higher and nobler faith than that of his fathers. To use Emerson's own figure, "the worm gradually climbs through all the spires of form," and Emerson was not so much a man of literary or philosophical genius as he was a man of rare moral courage who boldly uttered in a fine but keen, penetrating voice what Channing spoke in angelic whispers, and lesser preachers muttered in hesitating tones.

The philosophy of both Emerson and Arnold was the natural inevitable reaction from that Puritanic asceticism in the pulpit, whose complement is always gross materialism in the pews. It did not require high genius to apprehend or expound it; but it did require high moral courage to announce it. As a literary genius or an original thinker in philosophy, Emerson was not remarkable; but he was a man of moral genius, gifted with a fine command of poetic expression. Had he been less a preacher in ethics he would have been a greater poet, but had he been less a poet he would not have been so charming a preacher. Now, Arnold was like Emerson—a man with the moral purpose and aspiration of the preacher, married to a fine poetic imagination. Born and bred in America, he would have been Emerson's double, had the grace of God granted him what it grants to very few pure blood Englishmen—a sense of humor. Emerson more completely embodied in his life and work Arnold's philosophy of a true civilization than did Arnold himself, because he grew up in an atmosphere where there was more elbow room for moral and intellectual independence. Take away Emerson's humor; educate him at Oxford; surround him from early manhood to the grave with the insular civilization of caste and class, social and political traditions that still wraps England in a London fog of hereditary self-adulation, and you would have Arnold, and vice versa, Arnold, born, bred in the atmosphere of America would have made an Emerson.

It may be said that Emerson was an optimist, while Arnold was a pessimist, but that was not a difference of temperament but only a difference of life-long circumstance, of atmosphere, event and action. An old civilization that has outgrown its original skin and is painfully and often hopelessly trying to cast it, always breeds pessimists; while a young, vigorous, growing, expanding nationality always optimists. Youth leaps and laughs in the bright, rosy morning, but old age sighs apprehensively if it is gentle, and snarls like dying tiger if it is crabbed and sour. All England's best thinkers, whether liberal or tory, are like Arnold—pessimists. Thackeray, George Eliot, Stevenson in fiction; Carlyle, Ruskin and Froude in criticism; Tennyson and Browning in poetry. Some of them pipe their pessimism with the mellow plaintiveness of a plover's note; others bark it as hoarsely as a savage dog with a sore head, but in all England's best thinking there is either the gentle sigh of hopelessness or the sharp drowning cry of despair. On the other hand all best American thinkers are optimists, like Emerson and his apostles both early and late. Since we shook off slavery we have not had a pessimist in our politics. Even Lowell was an optimist until he was spoiled by years of foreign diplomatic life. No American of intellectual eminence is other than an optimist who has spent the most of his days as Emerson did in America. Of course partisan politicians in both parties alternate between optimism, when "we are in power," and pessimism when "we're out in the cold," but outside of the Americans, whom long life abroad has converted into Anglomaniacs, all Americans of eminence are as surely optimists as all eminent Englishmen, save only Gladstone, are pessimists.

The best philosophy of England gets a better chance of life and application in America than in England, that is, the American turkey don't lay any more eggs than the English fowl, but she has more room to spread herself, hatch, warm and rear her progeny. Arnold sneers at America's ignoble civilization. Ignoble it is in many respects, but it is more fruitful in genial advocates and exponents of Arnold's philosophy of a true civilization, which comprehends and applies both sweetness and light to the conduct of life, than England, for our Emerson not only antedated Arnold but was a seer as simple as Socrates; his life and thought were on the same serene level, while Arnold was constantly dropping below his philosophy, because he could not help being an Anglomaniac occasionally in both thought and action.

MEETING NOTICES.

Progress Lodge, No. 72, I. O. O. F.—All officers and every member are requested to be present at our regular meeting on Monday, April 30, at 7:30 P. M. Brother Wm. H. Barnes, P. G. M., will be present to take leave from the Odd Fellows of Oregon. All officers and members of sister lodges, also all sojourning brethren in good standing, are fraternally invited to be present. By order of the N. G.
C. W. ZOBLER, Secretary.

Portland Volunteer Firemen's Association.—Special meeting this Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, sharp. By order J. J. MEAGHER, President.
MARTIN WALLACE, Secretary.

Exempt Firemen's Association.—A special meeting will be held at their hall this Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the funeral of our late mayor, John Gates. By order of the President.

DIED.

Friday, 27th, John H., infant son of Dan. and Catherine Coman, aged 11 months and 18 days.
Funeral Sunday, 29th, at 2 o'clock, from residence, 129 North Thirteenth street.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Members of Samaritan Lodge, No. 2, are requested to meet at the Odd Fellows' hall at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp, on Monday April 30, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, John Gates. Members of other lodges are invited to meet with us.
H. S. Allen, Secretary. By order of the N. G.

HAIR DRESSING
At WASS' HAIR STORE, 83 Yamhill St.

R. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers
LOWEST PRICES. 5 WASHINGTON ST.

NEW TO-DAY.

DOT IT DOWN!

Before leaving home dot down the name McALLEN & McDONNELL, No. 166 Third street, for

LACE CURTAINS.

NEW TO-DAY.

GYMNASTICS ELOCUTION, STAGE Training, Amateurs Rehearsed; Shakespearean Classes. MRS. NINA LAROWE, 259 Sixth street, corner Madison. 1t

D. PORTER & CO., 147 THIRD ST., ARE THE leaders in low prices for ready made suits. Come and see them. 22a*

NONE OTHERS CAN COMPARE WITH the Candies provided the year round by Stone.

H. H. HILDEBRAND.
Prescription Druggist, 3d and Morrison. Telephone 469. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

G. W. HUNT, RAILROAD CONTRACTOR,
Wants 300 men to work at Wallula. Apply to G. W. HUNT, Wallula, W. T. 7a1m*

WANTED—ROOMS WITH BOARD—THREE furnished rooms, centrally situated, for gentleman, wife, three children, (aged 12, 9 and 4.) Permanent if satisfactory. Address P. O. box 316. Give location and terms. 1t

Now is the winter of our discontent.
Here, Katy, take it where you was sent;
I'll have no more of this FUZZY OLD TWIST,
And say on CUTTER'S TAILORS' TWIST I insist!

BOARDING—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST homes in the western part of the city will be open to a few boarders; handsome grounds, commanding a fine view; rooms en suite or single. Address Home, care Oregonian. 27a3*

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day withdrawn from the firm of Patterson & Pape, and I will not be responsible for any debts or liabilities against said firm made or created after this date.
April 28, 1888. W. D. PAPE.

LAND PLASTER.
FULL WEIGHT, THREE HUNDRED AND twenty-five pounds net to the barrel, at $2 25 per barrel. A liberal reduction from the above price to dealers. J. McCRAKEN & CO., 60, 64 N. Front st.

VANCOUVER RAILROAD.
FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF FINE LAND NEAR the line of said railroad, at a great bargain, only $125 per acre. Call at once; S. M. BARR, 102 1st st.

OVER 300 CASES OF PILES, FISSURES, Fistulas and Rectal Ulcers treated successfully within past 30 months without using knife or ligature. Any amount of reference furnished. Examination free. DR. PILKINGTON, being now in good health will be found at his office daily, No. 2, Dekum's building, N. W. cor. 1st and Washington (28*3

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE Court House and Jail at McMinnville, Yamhill county, are on file for inspection of contractors at the Esmond Hotel up to Monday morning, April 30th, and bids are requested thereon. Apply to
W. A. WILLIAMS.

REAL ESTATE SPECIALS.

$2,800—Pretty cottage and ½ lot, Ninth street, near Montgomery.
3,750—8-room new cottage, Harrison street.
4,000—¼ block, Fourteenth and K, Couch.
4,500—¼ block, Thirteenth and K, Couch.
4,500—¼ block, Sixteenth and J, Couch.
1,500—Corner lot on Cricket Ground.

CLAYTON & OLIVER,
1t 25 Stark Street.

FOLEY HOT MEDICAL SPRINGS!
Sixty miles east of Eugene, near McKenzie river, best Springs on the coast for the cure of Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Female Complaints and all other diseases except Consumption. Water temperature, 188 degrees. Good accommodations. Clean, neat bath houses—steam rooms, steam chest and tub baths—also swimming rink. Board and lodging, including use of water, baths and swimming rink, $2 per day. P. RUNEY, Foley Hot Springs, Lane Co., Or. Hack from Eugene Tuesdays at 7 A. M.; fare, $5. Daylight travel. 129atf

If you want to see something new, call at T. B. Newman & Son's, 52 Morrison street, and see their display of Ladies' Gold Watches. The New No. 1 Size Waltham, the smallest American Watch made, is a beauty, and the new designs in Bracelets, Pins, etc., just received from New York.

$30,000 for 40 acres on Hawthorne ave.
10,000 for 10 acres on Hawthorne ave.
7,500 for 6 acres on Hawthorne ave.
6,000 for 7½ acres on Hawthorne ave.
4,000 for 5 acres on Hawthorne ave.
One-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years' time.
Lots 6 and 7, Block 18, Albina Homestead, $425.
Lots 2 and 3, Block 8, Albina Homestead, $450.
Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Block 14, Albina Homestead, $800.
THE PORTLAND REAL ESTATE CO.,
13a 4½ Washington street.

REAL ESTATE.

We have property for sale in the following and other localities:

On Montgomery street.
On Twelfth street.
On Sixteenth street.
On Twenty-first street.
On Twenty-third street.
On B street.
On G street.
On J street.

South Portland.
Holladay Avenue, McMillan's Park, Stephens, Cole and Tibbetts Additions to East Portland.
Mount Tabor.
Albina.

For particulars and terms apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., Real Estate and General Insurance Agents, 26 Pine St., Portland, Or.

HOLLADAY ADDITION

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Block on Tenth street, near the Park, $4,500.
Block on Sixteenth street, $2,000.
3½ Lots on Eleventh street, $1 800.

This property stands high and sightly, and is the cheapest in Holladay addition.

STORY & RUSSELL,
No. 31 Stark Street.

Request to Close Business.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of the members of the Common Council and the Members of the Boards of Police and Fire Commissioners, all business houses of the city are requested to close during the afternoon of Monday, May 1, the day of the funeral, out of respect to the memory of our late Mayor, Hon. John Gates, deceased.
C. M. FORBES,
President of the Council.
W. H. WOOD, Auditor and Clerk. 29a2

A Few Select Bargains in Real Estate.

Four lots in Balch addition to Portland.
Two lots on I street, near Twenty-first.
¼ block, 170x230 feet, in Portland Homestead.
A number of desirable ¼ blocks on cricket grounds.
Lot and two houses on South Seventh street, paying a good rental.
Five-room house on South Second street.
Four lots in Albina Homestead, on line of Vancouver Railway, $175 each.
Lots and blocks in Bartsch Park addition to East Portland; right on line of street cars to Mount Tabor.
Desirable place of 7 acres, near Summit Station, at a bargain.
Beautiful country home of 12 acres, in a good town in Eastern Oregon, well improved, with fruit trees, etc.; will pay a good income.

DAVIS & DUNLAP,
1 1-2 Morrison St., Portland, Or.

CONCERT AND BALL

GIVEN BY THE

PORTLAND SOCIAL TURN VEREIN,

At TURN HALLE, Sunday Evening, April 29th

PROGRAMME:

1. Die Nacht—Franz Abt .... Singing Section
2. Aria for Violin—Ch. De Beriot .... Miss Celina Bloch
3. Last Hope (Piano Solo)—Gottschalk .... Miss Tessie Myers
4. String Quartette—Pleyel—Misses Edith, Lilian and Tessie Myers and Miss Celina Bloch.
5. Exercises on Horizontal Bar .... Members
6. Robert, My Beloved (Opera from Robert, the Devil)—Meyerbeer .... Miss Nini Thibau
7. Brown's Autograph (Cornet Solo)—J. O. Casey .... Mr. Peter Timm
8. A Tramp on Trial (Comic Dialogue) .... Members
9. Wein-Gang—Kuntze .... Singing Section

ADMISSION—Gentlemen 50c, Ladies 25c, Members 25c.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—Headquarters Department of the Columbia, Office of Chief Quartermaster, Vancouver Barracks, W. T., April 20, 1888. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on May 21, 1888, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivery to the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., of 32 Cavalry Horses, to be geldings of hardy colors, sound in all particulars, in good condition, well-broken to the saddle, from 15 to 16 hands high, not less than 5 nor more than 9 years old, to weigh not less than 950 pounds each, and suitable in every respect for cavalry service; deliveries to commence within 20 days and to be completed within 30 days from notification of acceptance of any proposal. Preference given to articles of domestic production, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there. Blank proposals and printed circulars, giving full instructions as to manner of bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office. The Government reserves the right to reject the whole or any part of any bid received, and bids will be considered for a less number than the whole. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, at this place. J. G. C. LEE, Major and Chief Quartermaster.

NEW TO-DAY.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN Oregon, 10 miles from Oregon City; farm contains 320 acres of excellent land of deep, black soil; plenty of water, two good houses, large barn and two storehouses, large apple and prune orchard; location high and healthy, and commands one of the finest views in Oregon. This is the cheapest farm in the Willamette valley at the price asked. For further information apply to J. G. LOMBARD, 70 Oak st. 15a*2aw:1m

$1650 WILL BUY 8-ROOM HOUSE, FRACtional lot, Ninth and U streets, East Portland. Also 4-room new house, just completed, with six-foot basement, for $1400; will rent for $10 per mo. Also 75x106 feet, with house renting for $10 per mo., on Front street. Will sell the whole, or will divide it to suit. This is a rare bargain, and can be bought cheap. J. V. ALLEN, 6½ Washington st., up stairs.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DEPARTMENT—NOTICE TO Contractors.—Sealed bids for furnishing School District No. 1 with Stationery, Wood and School Desks will be received at the office of the School Clerk of said district up to 3 P. M. Friday, May 25, 1888. For specifications call on the School Clerk. By order of the Board of School Directors.
H. S. ALLEN, School Clerk, No. 1.
April 27, 1888. 29a6t

A GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE—A FARM OF 160 acres, within 12 miles of Oregon City; 7[illegible] acres in cultivation, splendid house and barn, watered by living springs; close to school and church; will sell the land, horses, hogs and complete farming outfit, and growing crops, for $3500; one-half cash, balance on long time at 8 per cent. interest. D. E. BUDD, 180 First street. 27a4*tf

FOR SALE—18 LOTS ON M AND N STREETS, in Crosier's Addition to East Portland. These are all very desirable lots, centrally located, where property is rapidly increasing in value, midway between Morrison street bridge and Mt. Tabor, and can now be had of the undersigned at reasonable rates and on easy terms. J. K. WAIT, 1165 Fourth street, East Portland. 29atf

MADAME LaVEE—CLAIRVOYANT TRANCE medium, has a world-wide reputation, is located at 84 Washington St. Here she can be consulted by all on every subject,—love, marriage, business speculations, etc. Her most wonderful powers have been thoroughly tested. See her and be convinced. Satisfaction guaranteed or pay refused. 1t

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE QUARTER block, vacant, facing east, cor. 8th and College sts. 160 acres fine farm land 3½ miles from Cornelius; small improved farms all around this tract.
26a*tf M. C. LYON, 125 Front st.

NOTICE—I HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC that C. Carmichael is no longer in my employ, and that he is not authorized to collect money or do business in my name. F. J. BORDEN.
Dated April 28, 1888. a293t

$3500—BEAUTIFUL LOT ON NINTH ST. near Market. This lot has an east front, is very high above grade, and is one of the most sightly residence lots in the city. CLAYTON & OLIVER, 25 Stark st. 29a1t

FOR RENT—A LARGE BAY WINDOW ROOM; the healthiest locality in the city; large grounds and fine view of the snow peaks; to one or two gentlemen; King's addition. Address Box 388, city. 28a3*

$4500 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFULLY IMproved 10 acres at Summit Station; same distance east of river would be worth $10,000. 28a3*
J. V. ALLEN, 6½ Washington st., up stairs.

WE HAVE SECURED THE SERVICES OF first-class Eastern artists who have no equal in hair dressing. Full line of toilet articles constantly on hand. Misses Rosenthal's Parlors, 163 Fourth st. *

WHEN PROPERTY IS CHEAP IS THE TIME to buy. 150x100, on Base Line, close to street car line; most desirable home. 28a3
HENNELLY, FLYNN & CO., 5 Morrison st.

GLASSWARE, CROCKERY AND CHINAWARE given away with our celebrated Teas, Coffees and Spices. We lead in low prices for best goods. Great Eastern Tea Co., 223 First and 63 Washington st. *

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—THE FINEST and best paying saloon in Albina; reason for selling, sickness in the family. For more particulars call at Chas. Hirstel & Co's., 5 Washington st. 29a3*

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSers for the best selling thing in the market; good profits; every family needs one. Inquire at Messrs. Everding & Farrell's for C. M. Fulkerson. 29a2

TWENTY MORE CASES OF SPRING AND Summer Hats received by Woods, the Hatter, yesterday. The "Traveler's Helmet," made out of felt cloth, is the latest. Price $1 50 each.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, central location; well furnished; bath; tenant can have it one year from May 20; references required. Address Benton, Oregonian office. a29 3t

FOR SALE—A FRUIT, CANDY AND CIGAR store in the most popular part of the city. Reason for selling is sickness in the family. Apply for information 76 First st., corner of Oak. 17a-tf*

WANTED—A NEWFOUNDLAND OR NEWfoundland and St. Bernard pup; must be healthy and strong; not over 4 months old. Address, Newfoundland, care Oregonian. 29a2t

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ROOMS—NEW house, newly furnished throughout — at Mrs. Brainard's, 89 and 91 Seventh street, near Stark; inspection solicited. 25a*tf

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED 8-ROOMED house on Third street; large yard; very desirable location. Apply to ATKINSON & WAKEFIELD, 102½ First street. 28a7*

WANTED—BY A HUSBAND AND WIFE, TWO unfurnished rooms, with board, in private family; reasonable price. Address, stating terms, P. D. A., care Oregonian. 29a2

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, BATH and board in private family, for family of three. References exchanged. Give terms. Address W, this office. a293t

GREAT SALE OF DRESS GOODS ALL THIS week at Meier & Frank's. See their add. on local page to-day, and note the prices quoted. Unparalleled bargains. 29a2

TWO-STORY HOUSE AND COTTAGE, HALL street, $5500. Corner lot and cottage, Jackson street, $3500. L. E. THOMPSON & CO., 22 Oak st (*

HAY—A CHEAP LOT OF HAY FOR COWS and oxen; also some first-class timothy. Apply at Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. (20a*tf

THE STEAMER ALARM WAS HAULED OUT for repairs a few days ago, but is now running again. Go to Albina and see the new bridge and shops

WANTED—2 CONNECTING SLEEPING ROOMS with board, for gentleman, wife and two children; western part of city. Address F. H., care Oregonian.

ANY ONE HAVING PROPERTY FOR RENT, list with me. Close attention to business of this kind. G. W. Dustin, Real Estate, 3 Morrison st. (21a*tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A SORREL MARE, about 10 years old. Reward will be paid for its return to 185 Pacific, bet. Yamhill and Taylor. a29 2t

WANTED—TO BORROW $2000 FOR 2 OR 3 years at 8 per cent. on improved East Portland property. Address M. Property, care Oregonian (24a*5

FOR RENT—HARD-FINISHED, FITTED-UP Cottage on West Park, bet. Columbia and Clay. Inquire at Dr. Koehler's office, S W cor. 1st and Main

FOR RENT—A NEW FOUR-ROOMED BAY window cottage on Third and W streets, Stephens add., $12, with water. Apply 2d and W streets. 29a3

WANTED—PARTY WITH EQUAL AMOUNT of money, from $500 to $1000, to start some kind of business. Address B. C., care Oregonian. 1t

FOR SALE—A LODGING HOUSE OF 21 FURnished rooms (always rented) at No. 15 N. Third st., corner of B. Sold on account of sickness. 7a1m*

THOSE OPERA CREAMS ARE just to the taste of the ladies. Made in plenty at Swetland's.

FLY SCREENS THE ONLY PERFECT, best and cheapest. GORDON, Carpenter, 188 Third st., near Taylor. 1t

TAKE A SEAT GENTLEMEN, PLENTY of room. The courteous proprietors of the New York do it that way.

A FEW CLEARED ACRES WANTED TO PURchase with dwelling, about 10 or 12 miles from Portland. Address L. H., care Oregonian 29a3*

DINNER SUPPER AND BREAKFAST—Simmons' Restaurant, No. 32 Stark street, is the best place to go for the best. swf

WANTED—TWO INTELLIGENT BOYS, 16 years of age or older, for office work. Inquire southeast corner Second and A streets. a291t

FROM DUBLIN HE CAME—THE new cook at Fabre's, in the Occidental. Call and see Frank.

WOOD—IF YOU WANT GOOD DRY FIR, oak or ash wood, go to the Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 180. 18f*tf

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED REAL ESTATE security. DAVIS & DUNLAP, Real Estate and Loan Agents, 1½ Morrison street. 28a3*

$1925—LOT ON 21ST STREET, NEAR G. Beautiful location. For sale on easy terms. Address Hill View, care Oregonian. a29*3t

NEW COLORED WRAPS, NEW ULSTERS AND Jackets. Send bust measure and price wanted. H. E. LITT, Third and Alder sts. 15a:su:m:f

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be neat and tidy. Apply southwest corner Fourth and Main streets. 29a2

SODA FOUNTAINS FOR SALE BY WM. PFUNDER, corner of First and Ash streets. 23a7*

FOR RENT—LARGE AND PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with board. 156 Salmon street, corner East Park. 29a3

SEVERAL HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms for rent in private house for gentlemen at 101 Fourth st., cor. of Stark. 29a3t

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF infant. Call between 2 and 4 P. M., Monday, April 30, at 134 Yamhill st. 29a2*

50 PER CENT. SAVED BY BUYING YOUR brooms and broom stiffeners at RICHET BROS., Third and Washington sts. 26a7*

A GERMAN WATCHMAKER WANTS SITUAtion, either city or country. Address E. K., care New York hotel, City. 29a1t

WANTED—COTTAGE OF FOUR OR FIVE rooms, centrally located. Permanent tenant. Address P. O. box 36. a292t

PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS IN GERMAN BY A graduate of an Eastern college. Terms moderate. M. K., care Oregonian. 29a2t

LOST—ON THE WHITE HOUSE ROAD, LAST Thursday, a lady's brown striped cape. Please return to 327 W. Park st. 29a2t

FOR THE MOST STYLISH MAKE-UP AND best fitting go to D. PORTER & CO., 147 Third st. They will please you. 22a*

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 90 FIFTEENTH ST, bet. E and F. Inquire at the Vienna, cor. Second and Washington sts. 23a*tf

FOR SALE—10 SHARES (PAID UP) OF PORTland Cable Railway Co. stock, at $95. Address P. O. Box 834, city. 24a*tf

FOR SALE—TWO SHARES PAID UP STOCK Portland Rowing Association. Address X., care Oregonian. 1t

FURNITURE FOR SALE AND HOUSE FOR Rent. Inquire at Geo. W. Browning, 62 Morrison

FOR RENT—TWO DESIRABLE UNFURNISHed rooms for housekeeping. 79 Montgomery st. (tf

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK IN KITCHEN and go home at nights. Call at 165 Alder st. 1t

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, BATH room, cor. Ninth and Alder streets. 28a*tf

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To-Morrow

We have about 70 pieces Mohair Beiges, gray mixed, plain striped and checked, either for Entire Dress or Combinations. They are 40 inches wide, are Standard and very seasonable. The facts are, we have too many and are determined to sell the surplus. We offer them at

29 Cents a Yard.

POSITIVELY TO-MORROW

JERSEY WAISTS.

On our Second Floor we are showing to-day an entire new line styles of Novelties in Jersey Waists. Colors are quite attractive, Cotta, Goblin and Mahogany; many of them "en militair." We interest you.

TAKE THE ELEVATOR

Dress Goods.

(HORTENSE FABRIC.)

An all-wool Dress Material, 45 inches wide, in 12 newest shades—Tourpre, Saphyr, Terra Cotta, Hussard, Mahogany, Ivy, Chevereux, Goblin, Reseda, Baltic.

AT $1.25 PER YARD.

600 SHADES
CUTTER SPOOL SILK
—AND—
TAILOR TWIST.

S Lipman
Co

Bleached Table Linen
Unbleached Table Linen
Turkey Red Table Linen
Half Bleached Table Linen

Damask Towels
Huck Towels
Honeycomb Towels
Turkish Towels

CHOICE SELECTIONS AND LOWEST PRICES

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

SELLING & CO.,

Corner First and Taylor Streets.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE.

The large immigration to Portland the next sixty days from California and the East will result in renewed activity in real estate, and consequently values will go much higher, therefore, make up your mind to come in early. Read the following list of property, a few of the bargains that I offer:

PORTLAND.

2-story house and lot on Twelfth street, 6 rooms, hard finish, splendid condition; price, $4750.
Lot and 2-story house on B street, 7 rooms, bath, etc., all complete. This property is cheap. Price, $5500.
6-room house and lot on East Park, all improvements; splendid home; price, $3700.
Elegant Queen Anne cottage and ¼ block on Third street; cheap.
2-story dwelling-house, nicely finished, all modern conveniences, on line of Third-street cars; price reasonable.
2-story house, 11 rooms, all modern improvements, on Thirteenth street; $6500.
¼ block (nearly), fruit, 5-room cottage, etc.; $3800.
House and lot on Fifteenth street, Couch addition, 1 story, 5 rooms, hard finish, hot and cold water, etc.; $3000.
1 lot, 7-room house, hard finished; $2100.
All a short distance from street cars. Also several desirable lots at very reasonable figures.

EAST PORTLAND.

3 to 8-room hard finished houses in different parts of East Portland, at the following prices: $1100, $1300, $1500, $1700, $1750, $1800, $2100, $2500, $3000, $3100, $3600, $4200, $4600, $6200, according to location; some very cheap; terms easy.
In vacant property I have some very desirable lots in all the different additions, ranging in prices from $200 to $2000 each. None are held at fancy prices.

SOUTH PORTLAND.

2 lots and cozy little cottage; price, $1300.

ACRE TRACTS.

3 acres adjoining Tibbett's addition, on county road, perfectly level; price, $4250.
6 acres 2½ miles from bridge; $900.
10 acres fine land 3 miles from Portland, Powell's Valley road; $2650.
10 acres 2 miles south of bridge; East Portland; price, $500 per acre.
10-acre tract 1 mile north of Mount Tabor, unimproved; $175 per acre.
10 acres fine land, all out in fruit, with house, etc., ¾ mile north of Base Line road; price reasonable.
15 acres (or about) only 2½ miles from Portland; fine bearing fruit; cheap.
20 acres (fraction over) ¾ mile north of Mount Tabor; lays nice; $200 per acre.
20 acres (fraction over), part improved, near Mount Tabor; $400 to $500 per acre.
25 acres, high and sightly, with fruit and improvements, adjoining Mount Tabor; $6500.
80 acres, Powell's Valley road, 8 miles from city; $35 per acre.
Price varies according to location and improvements.
Also have some fine property in the city of Pendleton, Oregon, improved and unimproved beautiful lots, $75 each and upwards. Rare bargains. Property in this lively town is rapidly increasing in value. Lots centrally located and level.
For further particulars call on

G. W. DUSTIN, Real Estate,
No. 3 Morrison Street.

Half a Block between Second and Third streets .... Price $12,000
Three quarter blocks in East Portland .... $600 each
A lot in the very heart of the best residence portion of Couch's addition .... Price $3000
Six acres on Mt. Tabor, one of the most lovely sites in the world .... Price $7500
A charming cottage home in Caruthers', with all modern improvements, barn, etc. .... Price $4500
Several tracts of five to ten acres near Mt. Tabor, ... $140 to $200 per acre
67 acres 19 miles from Portland, accessible by river or rail, well improved .... Price $2600
1350 acres in Grand Ronde Valley, the richest land on earth, all under fence and in cultivation .... Price $18,500

J. FRED CLARK & SONS,
13 Stark St.
25a5*

A FEW MORE "GEMS."

Corner lot, with handsome improvements, paying 8 per cent. clear, $14,500.
½ block, as choice as in the city, $10,000.
40x100 feet, in fine location, western part of city, with improvements, $4250.
Handsome quarter block on Twenty-first street, North Portland, $2250.
Lots in Multnomah Tract from $150 to $500.
Handsome quarter block, with good two-story residence, in western part of city, $8000.
16 lots in Albina Homestead, an extension of Fourth street, East Portland, $3250.
44x150, in heart of city, with improvements, $5500; a rare bargain.
Corner lot, centrally located, with improvements, $5000.
One block on Portland Heights, very fine, $10,000.
A few fine ½ blocks, Portland Heights, very choice, from $2500 to $5000 each.
Now is the time to buy property—if it can be had—on Portland Heights, either for houses or speculation. Six months hence it will have advanced at least 50 per cent.
EUGENE D. WHITE,
28a3* First and Alder streets, up stairs.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE TAXpayers of School District No. 31, Multnomah county, Oregon, that the taxes levied for said school district are now due for the year 1888, and will be received at the office of the Clerk, one door west of Albina postoffice, Albina, Oregon, and that the same will be deemed delinquent unless paid within sixty days from the date of this notice.
GEORGE SINFIELD,
District Clerk.
Albina, April 21, 1888. 24a3t

SURGEON CHIROPODIST—Skillful leeching and cupping. DR. A. S. BERNSTEIN, Room 13, 155 First, cor. Morrison st.

NEW TO-DAY.

AUCTION SAL

—OF—

Household Furn

I will sell on the premises, S. W. and Taylor streets, No.

TUESDAY, MAY 1st, AT 10

1 Fine Parlor Set, 1 Patent Rocker, 2 Elegant Easy Chairs, 2 1 Elegant Lace Curtains, Fine and Cornices, yards Brussels 1 Mirror.
ALSO—1 Fine Oak Sideboard, Extension Table, Plated Castor, ware, etc.
ALSO—3 Fine Black Walnut Bedroom Sets (complete), 2 Fine Ash Bedroom Sets (complete), Clipper Spring Mattresses, ets, Bedspreads, Quilts, Fine Bolsters.
ALSO—1 Black Walnut Hat Rack Carpet.
ALSO—Heating Stoves,
ALSO—1 Large Brighton Cooking With cooking utensils complete.
A. B. RICHARDSON,

FOR SALE
The Barlow Fa

Acknowledged to be the Most and Best Improved Farm

A RARE BARGAIN

$35 PER ACRE,
The BARLOW FARM, of which are in a high state of on the main of the Oregon Barlow Station, 21 miles from of a densely populated section, church and school facilities, tial elements of a refined
All improvements are in ing alone costing upwards of years ago. Two fine mountain in volume for milling purposes, premises. This is, without exception in Oregon.
For further particulars apply, letter, to
BUCHTEL &
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
Water and I Sts., East Portland

SPECIAL AUCTION

—OF—

MERCHANDISE

We will sell at

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2d, at

In lots to suit buyers, 50 doz. Assorted Towels, doz. Ladies' pair Lace Fine White ed Handkerchiefs,

GILMAN & CO.,

N. B.—Buyers purchase goods in

SPECIAL AUCTION

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURN

We are instructed auction, at the Residence, ner of Twenty-first

ON MONDAY, APRIL 30, at

GILMAN & CO.

AUCTION SAL

On Wednesday, May 2d, 1888, at the corner of First and

4 Lots of Ground, 57 1-2

By A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer

BARGAINS

$500

Oregonian.

SUNDAY, APRIL 29.

SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Pacific — Passed Heron (two
A. McGillen, Con Sullivan, Flor
W. J. Vickery, Waldo Ellis,
W. D. Eaton, Rebecca Berry,
Mis Lund, Al Fudness, Frank
wife, Mr. L. Marks and daughter,
George D. Orphes, Charles
E. Fitzgerald, C. F. Whatley,
H. W. English, H. L. Richardson;
Bradley; 305 second class.
Short Line—Passed Huntington:
J. T. Fyfer, M. A. Graves, L. B.
Black, George Martin, H. Miller,
J. Lovejoy, C. A. Smith, E. H.
H. W. Shattock, W. T. Haines,
E. M. Miller, T. H. Crawford,
J. N. Grier, C. W. Manville
California—Passed Medford:
P. H. Tirell and wife, F. Oakley,
Harry Hines, P. D. Adamer, P.
E. A. Tennis and wife, J. D. Had
Wey, Mrs. Stanley, C. A. Gove
J. A. McInnis, W. N. Knox, Jr., B.
J. B. Patton, R. J. Rose and
Harris, Mrs. M. J. Brown, Sam
daughter, E. Folden Jr., Miss A.
John F. Miller, R. W. Shuman,
and 23 emigrants.

ABOUT PORTLAND.

LOCALS ON SECOND PAGE.

TO BE BURIED WITH HONORS.

Arrangements for the Funeral of Mayor Gates To-morrow.

The First Regiment, Oregon National Guard, to Escort the Remains—Committees Appointed—Stores to be Closed.

The members of the common council held an informal meeting yesterday for the purpose of making appropriate arrangements for the obsequies of the late Hon. John Gates, mayor of this city, and also to adopt resolutions expressive of regret at the death of that gentleman.

The members of the board of fire and police commissioners were invited to attend the meeting which they did.

Mr. C. M. Forbes, president of the council, presided, and W. H. Wood acted as secretary. The following committees were appointed:

On arrangements: Messrs. Schwab, Gallagher and Hacheney.

On draping: Messrs. Hacheney, Farrell and Gerlach.

On resolutions: Messrs. Fliedner, Gallagher and Castendieck.

Mr. Scely, on behalf of the board of fire commissioners, and Mr. Simon, representing the board of police commissioners, stated that their respective departments would cooperate with the committees appointed in the matter of draping buildings in mourning.

RESOLUTIONS.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the auditor and clerk be instructed to publish in the daily newspapers of the city a request that out of respect to the late Hon. John Gates, all the business houses here be closed during the afternoon, on Monday next, the day of the funeral; and that all the city offices be closed during the whole of that day.

Resolved, That the president of the council appoint three members of the body as a committee of arrangements, whose duty it shall be to confer with the heads of the several departments of the city government, the board of trade, and those having the funeral in charge, with a view to arrange for the attendance in a body of the officers and members of those departments at the services.

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the common council be appointed by the president of the council, whose duty it shall be to provide for the suitable draping in mourning of the council building of the late mayor's office and chair.

Resolved, That the president of the council appoint a committee of three to draft and present for adoption at the next meeting of the council suitable resolutions respecting the death of the Hon. John Gates, late mayor of the city of Portland.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

The owners of the steamer Multnomah tendered the use of their boat to the city council and the same was accepted with thanks. The programme is that the services will be held at the late residence of the mayor at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. From thence the remains are to be conveyed to the steamer Multnomah, at the foot of Alder street, and taken to River View cemetery for interment.

All business houses are requested to close between 1 and 3 in the afternoon.

Many steamboats carried their flags at half mast yesterday in memory of the dead mayor. The flags of the court house and other buildings were also at half mast. The police station and engine houses were draped in mourning.

The entire police force has been ordered to meet in full uniform at the city jail at 12:30 P. M. Monday to take part in the funeral ceremonies.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The committee appointed at the morning meeting, consisting of Councilmen R. H. Schwab, J. J. Gallagher and F. Hacheney, to make arrangements for the funeral, met at the council chamber at 3 P. M. All departments of the city government and the first regiment, Oregon National Guards, Col. Chas. F. Beebe, commanding, will be present. Officers and members of the board of trade exempt and volunteer firemen's associations and others have been invited, and will probably attend as organizations.

The procession will form on Third street, the right resting on Washington street—under the direction of Mr. D. E. Buchanan, marshal.

Societies and organizations wishing to participate will please apply to the committee of arrangements named above.

GUARD OF HONOR.

Company K, Capt. Everett, will send a guard of honor, a detail of twenty men, who will serve at the late mayor's residence from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. to-day.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REG'T INFANTRY,)
FIRST BRIGADE, O. N. G.,
PORTLAND, Or., April 28, 1888.
Special Orders No. 10.}

I. This regiment will parade uniformed and equipped Monday, April 30, as escort to the remains of the late Hon. John Gates, mayor of the city of Portland. Assembly at the armory promptly at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

II. Field and staff will report dismounted, to the colonel, and non-commissioned staff to the acting adjutant at the same hour and place.

III. Companies B, D and H are excused from compliance with this order.

By order of COL. BEEBE.
W. N. DIMMICK, First Lieut. Q. M. and A. A.

THE IMMIGRATION BOARD.

Propositions for Eastern Advertising Discussed—Several Avenues Opened.

An adjourned meeting of this immigration board was held yesterday at 3 P. M. to consider propositions for Eastern advertising. Present, Messrs. Dodd, Hughes, Baird, Arnold, Oliphant and Wood.

N. J. Blagen and Rev. G. J. Burchett, committee on behalf of Baptist board of missions, submitted proposition embracing the distribution of Oregon advertising matter at the general meetings of their denomination to be held in Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va., this summer. They promised that their representative will distribute all matter which the board may furnish him in consideration of his traveling and incidental expenses, the latter not to exceed $75 per month. On motion of Hughes, seconded by Oliphant, the proposition was accepted, and $200 ordered appropriated for the purpose. The gentleman who will go East as such representative will probably be Rev. Mr. Burchett, of McMinnville.

Col. N. N. Tyner, on behalf of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, submitted a second proposition to allow the board two columns weekly in his journal in consideration of 300 yearly subscribers to the daily issue, and further agreed to pay salary of man to compile matter at rate of $60 per month—all matter to be submitted to the board for approval. This proposition was quite fully discussed, and was finally referred to President Dodd with instructions to confer further with Col. Tyner.

Mr. C. E. Ellis, representing Charles H. Fuller & Co.'s advertising agency, Chicago, submitted four advertising propositions comprehending yearly contracts in the leading Eastern journals, on a basis of $6000, $3000, $2000 and $1800 per annum. After some discussion the matter was laid on table and secretary instructed to correspond with the journals mentioned, inclose sample of advertisement proposed to be inserted, and solicit lowest terms for yearly contracts.

J. D. Wilcox addressed the board upon a proposition to issue an eight-page edition of the *Daily News*, to be used for distribution as an immigration document. Laid on the table.

A letter was read from M. Lindsay, the board's agent on Puget sound, giving a very satisfactory account of his work there.

On motion of Oliphant, the sum of $50 per month was appropriated for hire of additional help in the local office.

Mr. Baird reported that he had secured the services of three brakemen on various railroad lines to distribute the board's folders on incoming trains, and moved that the sum of $15 per month be appropriated for payment of their work; carried. Adjourned.

It is quite the thing for ladies to drink mineral spring waters; sweet soda is not only injurious to the stomach but is no longer fashionable.—SUNDAY OREGONIAN, April 22d.

Ask your grocer or druggist to send case of "Idanha" Natural Mineral Water, the leading popular drink. It is not only a superior table water, but is an absolute specific for indigestion and all disorders for the stomach and kidneys. Agency 142 Front street, near Alder.

Say, if you want to take dinner with me you will have to go to Drydhalt's, 80 First. I prefer it to others. Claret with a fifty-cent dinner.

THE WEATHER.

Showers in the Inland Empire—Crops Not Suffering—Western Oregon.

The following telegrams from Eastern Oregon and Washington will relieve any apprehension that growing crops are suffering for want of rain:

WALLA WALLA, April 28.—Do not think over an inch of rain has fallen the past week. It has made crops look very good and insured good yield this year. Weather now cloudy; calm; 72; indications of rain.

POMEROY, April 28.—The rainfall has been slight, but we have had several growing showers, and the prospect for more rain is good. Crops are doing well. Cloudy and calm.

DAYTON, April 28.—Have had but one shower in the past week. It is now cloudy and there are prospects of rain. Crops are not suffering.

UMATILLA, April 28.—Weather threatening at present; no rain yet. Had about three days' light rain during the week, about a quarter of an inch in all.

PENDLETON, April 28.—No rain to-day; have had but one good rain during the past week, and that of about four hours' duration.

LA GRANDE, April 28.—The rainfall for this week is about one-half inch. It is not raining here to-day.

HUNTINGTON, April 28.—There has been no rain for the past thirty days.

WESTERN OREGON.

The following bulletins were received at 8 o'clock last night:

Ashland—Cloudy, warm and calm.
Grant's Pass—Clear, warm and calm.
West Fork—Cloudy, warm and calm.
Roseburg—Cloudy, warm and calm.
Comstock—Showery.
Eugene—Raining hard and warm.
Albany—Raining.
Salem—Raining hard.

THE LATE WILLIAM STUART.

Something About a Model Citizen and Public-Spirited Man.

Mention was made in THE OREGONIAN of the death in Scotland, April 1st, of William Stuart, a gentleman well known in the Willamette valley as being connected with the Oregon Mortgage Company and the City of Salem Flouring Mills Company. In noting his death the Edinburgh *Scotsman* says he occupied a prominent place in the commercial world for forty years. At an early age he became patentee for making nets by machinery, with the result that his firm became the largest of the kind in the kingdom. Their mills at Musselburgh and Buckhaven have been repeatedly enlarged and now employ 1000 hands. Mr. Stuart was chairman of the Oregon Mortgage Company and founder of the First National Bank of Salem, Or., and largely interested in other undertakings in America. He was director of the Sickness and Accident Assurance Company of Edinburgh. At the beginning of the volunteer movement he took an active interest in, raising the first company of rifle volunteers in Musselburgh, was its first captain, equipped the company at his own expense and presented the band instruments. He was a keen liberal but always declined to stand for parliamentary honors. He was active in several charities, founding a branch of the Scottish coast mission, keeping twenty of the poorest boys at his own expense for several years and then taking them into his own works, where most of them have since done well. He took a special interest in his workmen, and in return, was greatly respected by them, they walking in front of the hearse during the funeral procession through the streets of Portobello. He leaves a family of five sons and one daughter.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J. Fred Clark & Sons, real estate agents:

The hopes long cherished and the anticipations indulged in with regard to the future of Oregon, and of Portland especially, were never before so near realization as now. Never before were so many schemes for the advancement of Portland entertained and supported by its people. There is evident recognition of the fact that the time for action has come and must not be delayed. The rapidity with which subscriptions to the Industrial Fair enterprise were made; the determination of local capitalists to build the great hotel; the liberal subscriptions to the board of immigration; the reorganization of the cable car company; the gift by the Sunnyside company to the Willamette Bridge Railway Company of a fund sufficient to build a line to its tract; the application of the Dekum party for a franchise to Vancouver (which means business), and many other lesser undertakings in Multnomah county, as well as yet greater ones in the form of railroad building by the O. R. & N. Co., indicate confidence amounting to a certainty with regard to the future of Portland and Oregon.

It is pleasing to note that many of our rich citizens who have often been stigmatized as lacking in enterprise are now vieing with each other in their efforts to promote the advancement of the state. In this concerted action there is no attempt being made to boom Oregon. There are no misrepresentations, but merely an effort to fairly, with candid facts, set forth and show to the outside world the truth about Oregon. The partial collapse of Southern California's booms is likely to be of the greatest benefit to us, since thousands will leave the land of inflations to make better investments in Oregon for one-tenth the prices demanded there.

The recorded deeds of the past week were distributed as follows:

	Deeds.	Amount.
Country and suburban	33	$ 30,003 00
City proper and westward	9	7,550 00
Couch and northward	5	6,010 00
Caruthers and southward	6	8,769 31
East Portland	10	11,850 00
Albina	14	60 00
Cemetery	1	00
Total deeds of transfer	78	$ 99,142 31
Mortgages	27	37,250 00
Releases	17	17,019 45

DEEDS RECORDED APRIL 27.

A. W. Oliver and wife to J. S. Spaulding, strip 50 feet wide, Sixteenth and Elizabeth streets, Grover's, April 4; $800.

Charles A. Morden and wife to F. C. Northrup, part lots 5 and 6, blk 260, April 16; $1800.

A. W. Oliver et al to Portland Cable Railway Company, W. ½ N. ½ blk 91, Carter's, April 24; $2500.

C. W. Nottingham to same, lot 6, part lot 5, blk 95, Carter's, April 20; $1000.

Quitclaim: Sarah Lyon to M. C. Lyon, lots 3 and 4, blk 249, lot 1, blk 193, Dec. 6, 1887; $12,500.

Charles Logus to A. Anderson, lots 7 and 8, blk 155, E. P., April 25; $2200.

C. Caesar to G. T. Donner, lots 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 to 26, blk 1, Cloverdale tract, April 28; $1500.

J. T. Stewart and wife to W. T. B. Nicholson, lots 5 and 6, blk 316, Marshall's, E. P., April 20; $1500.

W. W. McBride and wife to H. S. McCormick, lots 3 and 4, blk 2, Logan's, E. P., April 20; $400.

Carl Dilsheimer to Ella L. Plymale, lots 6 and 7, blk 16, Albina, April 11; $650.

V. B. DeLashmutt et al to Laura A. Hursh, lot 17, blk 2, Albina, April 12; $350.

Clara G. Esson and husband to Wm. Kincaid, lot 4, blk 15, Kenworthy's, E. P., July 19; $500.

M. F. Emich and wife to P. Pheuline, part 8, ½ lot 3, blk 15, Little Homes, Albina, April 24; $500.

Jekor Moritz to N. J. Clayton, lot 12, blk 87, Sellwood, April 19; $150.

H. W. Riley and wife to Tillie Lowell, 3 acres, sec. 1 S, 1 E., April 28; $4600.

John Howitt and wife to Ellen C. Howitt, 20 acres, sec. 22, 1 N, 2 E.; $1.

Total for the day, $31,451.

A Liberal Company.

Call and see the immense new stock of useful and ornamental presents the Great Eastern Tea Company are giving away with their celebrated teas and coffees. A present given to every customer. Our teas, coffees, spices and baking powder can't be beat. Choice goods, full weight and low prices is our motto. Be convinced that we will save you money and give you the finest goods. Great Eastern Tea Company, 223 First and 53 Washington street.

Great Eastern Tea Company.

Importers and dealers in teas, coffees, spices and extracts, 223 First street and 53 Washington street. Thirty-two branch houses on the Pacific coast. Choice goods, full weight, and low prices is our motto. Handsome presents, both useful and ornamental, given away with our teas and coffees. Try us and save money.

Banjo taught. A tune each lesson guaranteed. J. H. Taylor, Arlington House, Second and Morrison streets. Room 5.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining car route for all points east. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

THE TELEPHONE LAUNCHED.

The Event Comes off at the Exact Advertised Time.

Auspicious Baptism of Captain Scott's New Flyer—How She Compares With the Old Telephone—Soon to be Ready.

Capt. U. B. Scott was a very proud man yesterday. He was proud at 10:59 when he gazed on the new steamer Telephone as she rested on the ways at South Portland boat yard, and he was prouder a moment later when the beautiful boat glided majestically, like a water nymph, into the river, being welcomed into the realms of steamboathood by the whistles of the Lurline and several small boats on the river, and the cheers of the crowd which had assembled to see the new flyer christened.

Captain Scott never does things by halves, but when he starts he "gets there," as a gentleman who witnessed the launching said. Yesterday was no exception. He announced that the new Telephone would be launched at 11 o'clock and it was launched. When the hour arrived there were about 1500 people in the vicinity. On the boat were: Capt. Scott, E. A. Seeley, C. B. Bernard, Perry Scott, I. N. Scott, J. McGillis, Robert Wilkey and an OREGONIAN reporter.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the signal was given and nine sharp axes swung around the heads of as many brawny workmen and a moment later descended on the ropes. With flags flying, the boat shot down the sixty-foot slide, as gracefully and majestically as could be desired, making not the slightest list as she was on ways. So imperceptible was the motion that the equilibrium of the persons on board was hardly disturbed. The workmen responsible for the deed were A. A. McClure, George Whidden, H. Muller, P. Spence, T. J. Campbell, W. E. Morton, Frank Jones, J. B. Parker and John Freund. As soon as the water was struck the boat's flags were lowered to half mast in honor of John Gates.

The new boat is a finer and larger one than her predecessor which was destroyed by fire. Capt. Scott says it is the best built boat on the Columbia or Willamette river. It is 227 feet 9 inches over all and 201 feet from stem to transom; beam 28 feet 3 inches, with three feet of guard on each side; depth of hold 7 feet; freight capacity, 400 tons; draws about 3 feet; piston stroke, 8 feet, cylinder 25 inches, wheel twenty-four feet in diameter. How many regular passengers she will be allowed to carry is not known, but 1000 excursionists can be accommodated. The boiler is the same as the old one. J. H. Johnston superintended the building of the boat, and made a very quick and excellent job of it.

As has been said before the new Telephone is much finer than the old one in every way. In the first place she is thirty feet wider. There are twenty-five staterooms for passengers not including the office of the purser and the rooms of the officers. All of these staterooms are beautifully finished in cedar. The gentlemen's cabin, forward, has an ash floor. Then comes the dining-room, sixty feet long, and aft is the ladies' cabin, which will be beautifully fitted up. About amidships there is a spacious locker for linen. The texas is twice as long as the one on the burned boat. It contains eight rooms for the cabin boys, also a sitting room for them, and a sitting room for the captain. Two stairways lead to the upper deck, one on each side, instead of the single one in the center that the first Telephone had.

The boat has eight one and a half inch hose connections besides the deck hose, which can be used in cases of emergency.

In a few days the Telephone will be taken to the foot of Alder street to receive her furniture. Her machinery is already in place, and she will be ready for service about May 10. She has already been chartered for two excursions.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

The lecture of Rollo Kirk Bryan, the temperance "chalk-talker," in the Tabernacle last evening, was listened to by an appreciative audience. Rev. Dr. Kummer presided and opened the exercises, and Rev. George Cairns, the singing evangelist, ably conducted the singing.

Mr. Bryan is styled the Thomas Nast of temperance. The prohibition command, "Thou shalt not steal," was represented by a rapidly-sketched picture of a boy climbing an apple tree. Losing his hold he fell from the limb, but was caught by projecting boughs. A button gave way and he was seen to fall to the ground, still grasping the stolen fruit. He leaped to his feet and ran for home. Another turn of the easel, and a few additional strokes revealed him astride the fence, with an angry dog on one side and a woman with a brier in hand on the other. Thus, picture after picture was painted and transformed in a most astonishing manner.

That all may see and hear this wonderful caricaturist, Mr. Bryan has been secured to deliver another lecture in the Tabernacle on next Tuesday evening. No admission will be charged, but a call will be made in support of the Young Women's Industrial Home of this city.

PERSONAL.

Peter Raney of Foley Springs, Lane county, is in the city.

H. H. Delano is on a trip to Aberdeen, W. T., and other points.

Edward Hall of the Oregon Fire and Marine Insurance Company, leaves to-day for Eastern Oregon on a short business trip.

Miss Cora Jones, owing to failing health, has been obliged to retire from her position, so long and creditably filled, in the establishment of Lipman & Co. It is hoped that the change may prove beneficial.

BRIEF MENTION.

More rain, but it is welcome.

Men who look well to-day go to Crossman's, 111 First street.

Cramer will fit you out in fine shape with a team. Third and Ash.

Order your garden hose of George & Bennett, First and Madison.

Take a trip to Oregon City, Sellwood or anywhere out of town to-day.

Excursion to Oswego Garden, Sunday. Weinhard's Bock beer on draught.

Take to-night off with your valley friends at the Tivoli, Madison and First. Great show.

Pickled mussels, clams, etc.; Peck, Frean & Co. London biscuits, stuffed olives, La Forest's pate stuffed pigeon, truffled chicken. Mayer, grocer, 70 Morrison.

Examine the A. B. Chase piano, now on exhibition at Kohler & Chase's. All the best musical goods at this house. Country orders taken special care of. Pianos on installment plan.

The ladies of Taylor street church will hold a May festival in the parlors of their church Wednesday evening, May 2. The programme will consist of the turning of the May pole by ten little girls, and the crowning of the May queen by fifteen young ladies. The humanophone will render some nice music. It will make its first appearance in Portland. It is the only living musical instrument in existence. Admission 10c.

Make a Start in Life

By taking hold of the live business of a live house. You do not have to put in capital, but are started free. Any one can do the work. You can live at home if you like. Both sexes, all ages. One dollar per hour and upwards easily earned. No special ability or training needed. Let us show you all at once, and then if you don't take hold, why, no harm is done. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

Surgical Instruments.

We have just received a full and complete stock of surgical instruments which we are selling at New York prices. Call on or send for catalogue and price list. W. M. WISDOM & CO.

Moore
CRAYON ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.
SUCCESSOR TO
Abell & Son.
29 Washington St., Portland, Or.
Duplicate Copies of Abell and Son's Negatives supplied at Greatly REDUCED RATES.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Oregon Iron and Steel Co. until Saturday, May 5, at the office of the Company, Ainsworth building, Portland, for the manufacture of one million [illegible] able red brick at Oswego, Oregon. Yard already prepared, water is convenient, and wood will cost [illegible] dollars per cord. For further information address [illegible] to whom all bids should be addressed. OREGON IRON AND STEEL CO.
S. G. REED, President.

A. ROBERTS'

The Leading Clothier,

Shows this Spring a beautiful line of **Light-Weight Suitings**, being a direct importation from the great London House of Dorneuil Freres. There is, of course, nothing equal to a custom made suit when gotten up by first-class workmen; but we have magnificent proofs in our grand line of

Men's and Boys' Suits

For Spring, that careful study and cultivated taste are exercised in the production of **Fine Ready-made Clothing.** We are justly proud of our line of Clothing, and the man or boy must indeed be hard to please who cannot select a suit from our stock.

Light Overcoats.

You should see our Spring Styles, the new designs in the goods, the whole undertaking brought to perfection now, and ready for this first Spring month!

A florist makes his triumph on one flower! Here are scores of new combinations, the handsomest, choicest, neatest that manufacturers have wrought into warp and woof. The workmanship doesn't tarry a shade behind the material, and prices are lower than ever before.

Furnishing Goods.

We are daily in receipt of the **Latest Novelties** from the Leading Eastern Manufacturers, and our patrons can rely on always finding in our store as good a selection as they would see on Broadway.

Hats.

We carry a full line of the **Latest Styles** from leading manufacturers, such as

J. B. STETSON & CO.
DICKERSON & BROWN,
AND OTHERS.

Straw Hats.

In the styles for this season there are some novelties which are very neat and attractive.

A. ROBERTS'
The Leading Clothier,
Merchant Tailor and Hatter
of the Northwest.
135 FIRST ST., COR. ALDER.

Portland Mechanics' Fair

OPENS OCT. 4th, CLOSES OCT. 27, 1888.

EXHIBITS ARE INVITED for the Tenth Annual Fair of the Portland Mechanics' Fair Association.

Improvements now being made will insure ample space for exhibits and accommodations for visitors. No expense will be spared to make the coming Fair superior to any given by the Association.

Applications for space can be made to
A. S. WHITING, Sup't. Office 149 First St.

The very BEST PHOTOGRAPHS are made at the
Imperial
N. W. Corner Third and Morrison Sts.
A. B. McALPIN and CHAS. T. LAMB.

MEIER & FRANK.

[illegible]

ALL THIS WEEK,
Commencing To-Morrow--Monday.

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS

First, we offer 140 pieces of the Celebrated

Broadhead Dress Goods,

Over 60 Different New Styles. We have secured the exclusive agency for Portland for these splendid wearing goods. Many of the styles equal to, if not surpassing, the most expensive foreign fabrics. FOR THIS WEEK ONLY. The price will be 23 1-2c per yard. At no other time except this sale will we cut the price of these goods.

50 pieces English Cashmere, fine quality, 36 inches wide, all light and dark shades, at **22½c per yard.**

50 pieces English Cashmere Beiges, 36 inches, at **21c per yard,** in Mixed Effects, Checks and Stripes Combinations.

40 pieces 36-inch All-Wool Blossom Suitings, in solid colors—Grays, Tans, etc., at **45c per yard.**

45 pieces 36-inch All-Wool Serges, solid colors and Black, **37½c per yard.**

30 pieces 38-inch All-Wool French Cashmere Beiges, all New Shades and Grays, Fine Quality, at **45c per yard.**

25 pieces 38-inch the New All-Wool Corde-Lau, a Fine New Texture, worth 75 cents per yard, **55c this week.**

20 pieces 40-inch All-Wool Imperials, all in New Shades, for **65c per yard.**

25 pieces 40-inch All-Wool Surah Cloths, all Late Shades, at **65c per yard.**

NOTE THIS BARGAIN—25 pieces All-Wool Saxony Cloths, a splendid Full Weight Material, 54 inches wide, worth $1 25, for **75c per yard.** All New Shades, in Mixtures, Stripes, etc.

Gray Mohairs, 30 inches wide, for **35c per yard.**

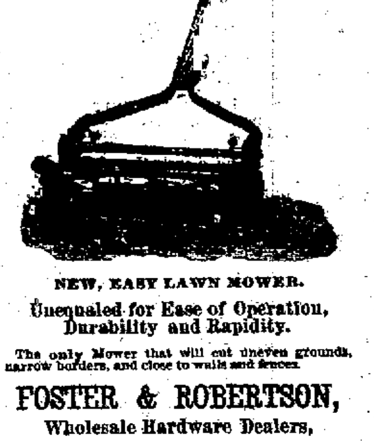
New 48-inch Henriettas, in Exclusive Shades. This is our third invoice of this popular fabric.
New Mohair Sicilians, 42 and 54 inches wide, in Silver Gray, Browns, Blacks, etc. Also our third invoice this season of these very popular goods.

We are Leaders in Dress Goods. See the Display of Broadheads in Dress Goods Window.

MEIER & FRANK.

FIRST, SECOND AND TAYLOR STS.

N. B.—Samples by mail free. Country orders receive prompt and careful attention.



NEW, EASY LAWN MOWER.
Unequaled for Ease of Operation, Durability and Rapidity.

The only Mower that will cut uneven grounds, narrow borders, and close to walls and fences.

FOSTER & ROBERTSON,
Wholesale Hardware Dealers,
Exclusive Agents. 3a1f

SEEDS A Catalogue will be sent **FREE TO ALL,** IT tells where to get best Seeds, northern grown, at low prices.
E. W. ALLEN, Seedsman,
171 Second st., Portland, Or.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Representative in Congress,
BINGER HERMANN.
For Supreme Judge,
W. P. LORD.
For Prosecuting Attorney, Fourth District,
HENRY E. McGINN.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For State Senators:
J. C. CARSON, DONALD MACKAY,
JOSEPH SIMON, J. K. WAIT.
For Representatives:
R. P. EARHART, D. P. THOMPSON,
WM. M. LADD, W. T. HUME,
W. B. GILBERT, S. R. HARRINGTON,
J. FISHER, H. H. NORTHUP,
J. A. STROWBRIDGE.
For County Commissioners:
D. M. DUNNE, BEN F. SMITH.
For Sheriff,
PENUMBRA KELLY.
For County Clerk,
E. C. WHEELER.
For Clerk of Circuit Court,
JOHN R. DUFF.
For Recorder,
W. L. DUDLEY.
For Treasurer,
FRANK HACHENEY.
For Assessor,
GEORGE HAROLD.
For School Superintendent,
W. A. WETZELL.
For Coroner,
A. P. DeLIN.
For Surveyor,
T. M. HURLBURT.

North Portland Precinct:
Justice of the Peace .... John Phelan
Constable .... Alex Keegan
South Portland Precinct:
Justice of the Peace .... B. B. Tuttle
Constable .... S. S. Simmons
East Portland Precinct:
Justice of the Peace .... J. E. Mayo
Constable .... Frank Buchtel

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. JOHN M. GEARIN, Democratic candidate for Congress, and Hon. G. M. MILLER, Prohibition candidate for Congress, will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places. Those points marked below with a star are not included in Mr. Miller's appointments, he having already spoken at some of these points and his absence to attend the national prohibition convention at Indianapolis making it impossible to reach the others at the dates named. Local committees are requested to see that suitable arrangements are made in regard to providing a hall and accommodations for speaking:

PLACE.	DATE.		TIME.
*LaGrande	Thursday,	April 26	2 P.M.
*Union	Thursday,	April 26	8 P.M.
*Huntington	Friday,	April 27	8 P.M.
*Baker City	Saturday,	April 28	8 P.M.
*Heppner	Monday,	April 30	8 P.M.
*Pendleton	Tuesday,	May 1	8 P.M.
Centerville	Wednesday,	May 2	2 P.M.
Milton	Wednesday,	May 2	8 P.M.
Arlington	Thursday,	May 3	8 P.M.
The Dalles	Friday,	May 4	8 P.M.
*Prineville	Monday,	May 7	2 P.M.
*Cascade Locks	Wednesday,	May 9	8 P.M.
Oregon City	Thursday,	May 10	2 P.M.
Salem	Thursday,	May 10	8 P.M.
Albany	Friday,	May 11	8 P.M.
*Eugene City	Saturday,	May 12	2 P.M.
*Oakland	Monday,	May 14	1:30
*Roseburg	Monday,	May 14	8 P.M.
*Grant's Pass	Tuesday,	May 15	2 P.M.
*Jacksonville	Wednesday,	May 16	8 P.M.
*Ashland	Wednesday,	May 16	1:30
Newport	Thursday,	May 17	8 P.M.
Corvallis	Friday,	May 18	2 P.M.
Independence	Saturday,	May 19	2 P.M.
Dallas	Saturday,	May 19	8 P.M.
McMinnville	Monday,	May 21	8 P.M.
Lafayette	Monday,	May 21	1:30
Hillsboro	Tuesday,	May 22	2 P.M.
East Portland	Wednesday,	May 23	8 P.M.
*St. Helens	Thursday,	May 24	8 P.M.
*Albina	Friday,	May 25	8 P.M.
*Astoria	Saturday,	May 26	8 P.M.
*Marshfield	Tuesday,	May 29	8 P.M.
*Gervais	Friday,	June 1	8 P.M.
*Portland	Saturday,	June 2	8 P.M.

GOVERNOR PENNOYER.

Gov. Pennoyer will speak with Mr. Gearin at Pendleton, The Dalles, Oregon City, Salem, Astoria and Portland, at the hour named in the above list.

A. BUSH, Chairman Dem. State Central Com.
C. W. BROWN, Chmn. State Prohibition Com.

GAMBRINUS

BOCK!

Vom 28ten April bis es alle ist.

WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS.

Incorporated September 14, 1865.

Boilermakers and General Machinists

MANUFACTURERS OF

Building Fronts and Castings of Every Description, Marine and Stationary Engines, Saw Mills, Quartz-Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery, Moore & Parker Turbine Water Wheels.

Prompt Attention to Repairing of Machinery and Boilers.

LARGEST STOCK OF PATTERNS NORTH OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Corner of North Front and E Streets, Portland, Oregon

WEINHARD'S

Bock Beer!

April 28, 29, 30.

—THE—
Van Monciscar
PRIVATE DISPENSARY,

Nos. 132, 134 Third St.,
Portland, Or.
Young,
Middle-aged and Old,
Single or Married,
And All who Suffer from

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility, Seminal Losses, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Lack of Energy, Impediment to Marriage; also Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture—receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. 14tf eod&w

SHIP "SEA KING,"

GETCHELL, Master.

From NEW YORK, will commence discharging cargo at Flanders' Wharf, foot of B street, Saturday, April 28. Consignees of freight will please call at this office, present bills of lading, pay freight and receive orders for their goods. All freight when landed will be at owners' risk, and if not removed from wharf before 5 o'clock P. M. of each day's discharge, will be stored at their expense and risk.

SUTTON & BEEBE, Agents,
10 North Front st., Portland, Or.
28a10

[illegible]

A Stirring Serial of Romantic Adventure,

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON,

Author of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Treasure Island," "Kidnapped," Etc.

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BOOK III.—MY LORD FOXHAM.

CHAPTER I.

THE HOUSE BY THE SHORE.

Months had passed away since Richard Shelton made his escape from the hands of his guardian. These months had been eventful for England. The party of Lancaster, which was then in the very article of death, had once more raised its head. The Yorkists defeated and dispersed, their leader butchered on the field, it seemed, for a very brief season in the winter following upon the events already recorded, as if the House of Lancaster had finally triumphed over its foes.

The small town of Shoreby-on-the-Till was full of the Lancastrian nobles of the neighborhood. Earl Risingham was there, with 300 men-at-arms; Lord Shoreby with 200; Sir Daniel himself, high in favor and once more growing rich on confiscations, lay in a house of his own, on the main street, with three-score men. The world had changed indeed.

It was a black, bitter cold evening in the first week of January, with a hard frost, a high wind, and every likelihood of snow before the morning.

In an obscure alehouse in a by-street near the harbor, three or four men sat drinking ale and eating a hasty mess of eggs. They were all likely, lusty, weather-beaten fellows, hard of hand, bold of eye; and though they wore plain tabards, like country ploughmen, even a drunken soldier might have looked twice before he sought a quarrel in such company.

A little apart before the huge fire sat a younger man, almost a boy, dressed in much the same fashion, though it was easy to see by his looks that he was better born, and might have worn a sword, had the time suited.

"Nay," said one of the men at the table, "I like it not. Ill will come of it. This is no place for jolly fellows. A jolly fellow loveth open country, good cover, and scarce foes; but here we are shut in a town, girt about with enemies; and for the bull's-eye of misfortune, see if it snow not ere the morning."

"'Tis for Master Shelton there," said another, nodding his head towards the lad before the fire.

"I will do much for Master Shelton," returned the first; "but to come to the gallows for any man—nay, brothers, not that!"

"Lawless, y' 'ave been all your life going gallowsward," observed a third. "This is a strange thing, that ye should dislike so much the port ye sail for. And sith ye dislike this town service, why did ye volunteer, brother? Ye might 'a' trudged with the others; but not you! Ye were keen to serve with Master Shelton; naught would please you but to join with us; and now ye grumble and talk gallows!"

The door of the inn opened, and another man entered hastily and approached the youth before the fire.

"Master Shelton," he said, "Sir Daniel goeth forth with a pair of links and four archers."

Dick (for this was our young friend) rose instantly to his feet.

"Lawless," he said, "ye will take John Capper's watch. Greensheve, follow with me. Capper, lead forward. We will follow him this time, and he go to York."

The next moment they were outside in the dark street, and Capper, the man who had just come, pointed to where two torches blazed in the wind at a little distance.

The town was already sound asleep; no one moved upon the streets, and there was nothing easier than to follow the party without observation. The two link-bearers went first; next followed a single man, whose long cloak blew about him in the wind, and the rear was brought up by the four archers, each with his bow upon his arm. They moved at a brisk walk, threading the intricate lanes and drawing nearer to the shore.

"He hath gone each night in this direction?" asked Dick, in a whisper.

"This is the third night running, Master Shelton," returned Capper, "and still at the same hour and with the same small following, as though his end were secret."

Sir Daniel and his six men were now come to the outskirts of the country. Shoreby was an open town, and though the Lancastrian lords who lay there kept a strong guard on the main roads, it was still possible to enter or depart unseen by any of the lesser streets or across the open country.

The lane which Sir Daniel had been following came to an abrupt end. Before him there was a stretch of rough down, and the noise of the sea-surf was audible upon one hand. There were no guards in the neighborhood, nor so much as a candle burning in a window.

Dick and his two outlaws drew a little closer to the object of their chase, and presently, as they came forth from between the houses and could see a little farther upon either hand, they were aware of another torch drawing near from another direction.

"Hey," said Dick, "I smell treason."

Meanwhile, Sir Daniel's party had come to a full halt. The torches were stuck into the sand, and the men lay down, as if to await the arrival of the other party.

This drew near at a good rate. It consisted of four men only—a pair of archers, a varlet with a link, and a cloaked gentleman walking in their midst.

"Is it you, my lord?" cried Sir Daniel.

"It is I, indeed, and if ever true knight gave proof of his ardor, I am that man," replied the leader of the second troop; "for who would not rather face giants, sorcerers or pagans than this pinching cold?"

"My lord," returned Sir Daniel, "beauty will be the more beholden, misdoubt it not. But shall we forth? for the sooner ye have seen my merchandise, the sooner shall we both get home."

"But why keep ye her here, good knight?" inquired the other. "An she be so young, and so fair, and so wealthy, why do ye not bring her forth among her mates? Ye would soon make her a good marriage, and no need to freeze your fingers and risk arrow shots by going abroad at such untimely seasons in the dark."

"I have told you, my lord," replied Sir Daniel, "the reason thereof concerneth me only. Neither do I purpose to explain it farther. Suffice it that if ye be weary of your old gossip, Daniel Brackley, publish it abroad that y' are to wed Joanna Sedley, and I give you my word ye will be quit of him right soon. Ye will find him with an arrow in his back."

Meantime the two gentlemen were walking briskly forward over the down; the three torches going before them, stooping against the wind and scattering clouds of smoke and tufts of flame, and the rear brought up by the six archers.

Close upon the heels of these Dick followed. He had, of course, heard no word of this conversation, but he had recognized in the second of the speakers old Lord Shoreby himself, a man of an infamous reputation, whom even Sir Daniel affected, in public, to condemn.

Presently they came close down upon the beach. The air smelt salt, the noise of the surf increased; and here, in a large walled garden, there stood a small house of two stories with stables and other offices.

The foremost torch-bearer unlocked a door in the wall, and after the whole party had passed into the garden, again closed and locked it on the other side.

Dick and his men were thus excluded from any farther following, unless they should scale the wall and thus put their necks into a trap.

They sat down in a tuft of furze and waited. The red glow of the torches moved up and down and to and fro within the enclosure, as if the link-bearers steadily patrolled the garden.

Twenty minutes passed, and then the whole party issued forth again upon the down; and Sir Daniel and the baron, after an elaborate salutation, separated and turned severally homeward, each with his own following of men and torches.

As soon as the sound of their steps had been swallowed by the wind, Dick got to his feet as briskly as he was able, for he was stiff and aching with the cold.

"Capper, ye will give me a back up," he said.

They advanced, all three, to the wall; Capper stooped, and Dick, getting upon his shoulders, clambered onto the cope-stone.

"Now, Greensheve," whispered Dick, "follow me up here; lie flat upon your face, that ye may be the less seen; and be ever ready to give me a hand if I fall foully on the other side."

And so saying, he dropped into the garden.

It was all pitch dark; there was no light in the house. The wind whistled shrill among the poor shrubs and the surf beat upon the beach; there was no other sound. Cautiously Dick footed it forth, stumbling among bushes and groping with his hands; and presently the crisp noise of gravel underfoot told him that he had struck upon an alley.

Here he paused, and taking his crossbow from where he kept it concealed under his long tabard, he prepared it for instant action and went forward once more with greater resolution and assurance. The path led him straight to the group of buildings.

All seemed to be sorely dilapidated, the windows of the house were secured by crazy shutters; the stables were open and empty; there was no hay in the hay loft, no corn in the corn box. Anyone would have supposed the place to be deserted. But Dick had good reason to think otherwise. He continued his inspection, visiting the offices, trying all the windows. At length he came round to the sea side of the house, and there, sure enough, there burned a pale light in one of the upper windows.

He stepped back a little way, till he thought he could see the movement of a shadow on the wall of the apartment. Then he remembered that, in the stable, his groping hand had rested for a moment on a ladder, and he returned with all dispatch to bring it. The ladder was very short, but yet, by standing on the topmost round, he could bring his hands as high as the iron bars of the window; and seizing these, he raised his body by main force until his eyes commanded the interior of the room.

Two persons were within; the first he readily knew to be Dame Hatch; the second, a tall and beautiful and grave young lady, in a long, embroidered dress—could that be Joanna Sedley? his old wood-companion, Jack, whom he had thought to punish with a belt?

He dropped back again to the top round of the ladder in a kind of amazement. He had never thought of his sweetheart as of so superior a being, and he was instantly taken with a feeling of diffidence. But he had little opportunity for thought. A low "Hist!" sounded from close by, and he hastened to descend the ladder.

"Who goes?" he whispered.

"Greensheve," came the reply, in tones similarly guarded.

"What want ye?" asked Dick.

"The house is watched, Master Shelton," returned the outlaw. "We are not alone to watch it; for even as I lay on my belly on the wall I saw men prowling in the dark, and heard them whistle softly one to the other."

"By my sooth," said Dick, "but this is passing strange! Were they not men of Sir Daniel's?"

"Nay, sir, they were not," returned Greensheve; "for if I have eyes in my head, every man-jack of them weareth me a white badge in his bonnet, something chequered with dark."

"White, chequered with dark," repeated Dick. "Faith, 'tis a badge I know not. It is none of this country's badges. Well, an that be so, let us slip as quietly forth from this garden as we may; for here we are in an evil posture for defence. Beyond all question there are men of Sir Daniel's in that house, and to be taken between two shots is a beggarman's position. Take me this ladder; I must leave it where I found it."

They returned the ladder to the stable and groped their way to the place where they had entered.

Capper had taken Greensheve's position on the cope, and now he leaned down his hand, and first one and then the other pulled them up.

Cautiously and silently they dropped again upon the other side, nor did they dare to speak until they had returned to their old ambush in the gorse.

"Now, John Capper," said Dick, "back with you to Shoreby, even as for your life. Bring me instantly what men ye can collect. Here shall be the rendezvous; or, if the men be scattered and the day be near at hand before they muster, let the place be something farther back and by the entering in of the town. Greensheve and I lie here to watch. Speed ye, John Capper, and the saints aid you to despatch. And now, Greensheve," he continued, as soon as Capper had departed, "let thou and I go round about the garden in a wide circuit. I would fain see whether thine eyes betrayed thee."

Keeping well outwards from the wall, and profiting by every height and hollow, they passed about two sides, beholding nothing. On the third side the garden wall was built close upon the beach, and, to preserve the distance necessary to their purpose, they had to go some way down upon the sands. Although the tide was still pretty far out, the surf was so high and the sands so flat that at each breaker a great sheet of froth and water came careering over the expanse, and Dick and Greensheeve made this part of their inspection wading, now to the ankles, and now as deep as to the knees, in the salt and icy waters of the German ocean.

At last they were rewarded. Suddenly, against the comparative whiteness of the garden wall, the figure of a man was seen, like a faint Chinese shadow, violently signaling with both arms. As he dropped again to the earth, another arose a little farther on and repeated the same performance. And so, like a silent watchword, these gesticulations made the round of the beleaguered garden.

"They keep good watch," Dick whispered.

"Let us get back to land, good master," answered Greensheve. "We stand here too open; for, look ye, when the the seas break heavy and white out there behind us, they shall see us plainly against the foam."

"Ye speak sooth," returned Dick. "Ashore with us, right speedily."

CHAPTER II.

A SKIRMISH IN THE DARK.

Thoroughly drenched and chilled, the two adventurers returned to their position in the gorse.

"I pray Heaven that Capper make good speed!" said Dick. "I vow a candle to St. Mary of Shoreby if he come before the hour!"

"Y' are in a hurry, Master Dick?" asked Greensheve.

"Ay, good fellow," answered Dick; "for in that house lieth my lady, whom I love, and who should these be that lie about her secretly by night? Unfriends, for sure!"

"Well," returned Greensheve, "an John come speedily, we shall give a good account of them. They are not two score at the outside—I judge so by the spacing of their sentries—and, taken where they are, lying so widely, one score would scatter them like sparrows. And yet, Master Dick, an she be in Sir Daniel's power already, it will little hurt that she should change into another's. Who should these be?"

"I do suspect the Lord of Shoreby," Dick replied. "When came they?"

"They began to come, Master Dick," said Greensheeve, "about the time ye crossed the wall. I had not lain there the space of a minute ere I marked the first of the knaves crawling around the corner."

The last light had been already extinguished in the little house when they were wading in the wash of the breakers, and it was impossible to predict at what moment the lurking men about the garden wall might make their onslaught. Of two evils Dick preferred the least. He preferred that Joanna should remain under the guardianship of Sir Daniel rather than pass into the clutches of Lord Shoreby; and he was decided, if the house were assaulted, to come at once to the relief of the besieged.

But the time passed, and still there was no movement. From quarter of an hour to quarter of an hour the same signal passed about the garden wall, as if the leader desired to assure himself of the vigilance of his scattered followers; but in every other particular the neighborhood of the little house lay undisturbed.

Presently Dick's reinforcements began to arrive. The night was not yet old before nearly a score of men crouched beside him in the gorse. And still the mysterious strangers lay quiet and only from time to time signaled one to another.

The outlaws began openly to grumble.

"Fall on, and be done!" cried Lawless. "I had rather die of wound than die of cold. See ye not, Master Dick, that those fellows will await the day? With the first peep of morning, as soon as they can see their bowstrings, they will up. And are we to lie here waiting them? Nay, let us have them by surprise. I give you my good faith, an we lie here much longer, not a man of us but will shoot for the church door and miss the parish."

"Master Richard," said another, "the shrew speaks sooth. A frost-bitten archer makes but a wry shoot. How, if we fell upon them now?"

"Nay, fools," replied Dick, "give me yet a while. Do ye forget that they patrol the town twice in a night? How, then, if the patrol came by while these and we are slogging?"

"Nay, y' are right, Master Shelton," said the speaker; and the others resigned themselves in silence to the extreme discomfort of their watch.

So time went by, until at length Dick judged it fit to move. Separating his men into two bodies, he took the command of the smaller himself, and entrusted the larger to the leadership of Greensheve.

"Now, Kit," said he to this last, "take me your men to the near angle of the garden wall upon the beach. Post them strongly and wait till that ye hear me falling on upon the other side. It is those upon the sea front that I would fain make certain of, for there will be the leader. The rest will run; even let them. And now, lads, let no man draw an arrow; ye will but hurt friends. Take to the steel, and keep to the steel; and if we have the uppermost, I promise every man of you a gold noble when I come to mine estate."

Out of the odd collection of broken men, thieves, murderers, and ruined peasantry, whom Duckworth had gathered together to serve the purposes of his revenge, some of the boldest and the most experienced in war had volunteered to follow Richard Shelton. The service of watching Sir Daniel's movements in the town of Shoreby had from the first been irksome to their temper, and they had of late begun to grumble loudly and threaten to disperse. The prospect of a sharp encounter and possible spoils restored them to good humor, and they joyfully prepared for battle.

Their long tabards thrown aside, they appeared, some in plain green jerkins, and some in stout leathern jacks; under their hoods many wore bonnets strengthened by iron plates; and, for offensive armor, swords, daggers, a few stout boar-spears, and a dozen of bright bills, put them in a posture to engage even regular feudal troops. The bows, quivers, and tabards were concealed among the gorse, and the two bands set resolutely forward.

Dick, when he had reached the other side of the house, posted his six men in a line, about twenty yards from the garden wall, and took possession himself a few paces in front. Then they all shouted with one voice, and closed upon the enemy.

These, lying widely scattered, stiff with cold, and taken at unawares, sprang stupidly to their feet, and stood undecided. Before they had time to get their courage about them, or even to form an idea of the number and mettle of their assailants, a similar shout of onslaught sounded in their ears from the far side of the enclosure. Thereupon they gave themselves up for lost and ran.

In this way the two small troops of the men of the Black Arrow closed upon the sea front of the garden wall, and took a part of the strangers, as it were, between two fires; while the whole of the remainder ran for their lives in different directions, and were soon hopelessly scattered in the darkness.

For all that, the fight was but beginning. Dick's outlaws, although they had the advantage of the surprise, were still considerably outnumbered by the men they had surrounded. The tide had flowed, in the meanwhile; the beach was narrowed to a strip; and on this wet field, between the surf and the garden wall, there began, in the darkness, a doubtful, furious and deadly contest.

The strangers were well armed; they fell in silence upon their assailants, and the affray became a series of single combats. Dick, who had come first into the mellay, was engaged by three; the first he cut down at the first blow, but the other two coming upon him hotly, he was fain to give ground before their onset. One of these two was a huge fellow, almost a giant for stature, and armed with a two-handed sword, which he brandished like a switch. Against this opponent, with his reach of arm and the length and weight of his weapon, Dick and his bill were quite defenceless; and had the other continued to join vigorously in the attack, the lad must have indubitably fallen. This second man, however, less in stature and slower in his movements, paused for a moment to peer about him in the darkness and to give ear to the sounds of the battle.

The giant still pursued his advantage, and still Dick fled before him, spying his chance. Then the huge blade flashed and descended, and the lad, leaping on one side and running in, slashed sideways and upwards with his bill. A roar of agony responded, and, before the wounded man could raise his formidable weapon, Dick, twice repeating his blow, had brought him to the ground.

The next moment he was engaged, upon more equal terms, with his second pursuer. Here there was no great difference in size, and though the man, fighting with sword and dagger against a bill, and being wary and quick of fence, had a certain superiority of arms, Dick more than made it up by his greater agility on foot. Neither at first gained any obvious advantage; but the older man was still insensibly profiting by the ardor of the younger to lead him where he would; and presently Dick found that they had crossed the whole width of the beach and were now fighting above the knees in the spume and bubble of the breakers. Here his own superior activity was rendered useless; he found himself more or less at the discretion of his foe; yet a little, and he had his back turned upon his own men, and saw that this adroit and skilful adversary was bent upon drawing him farther and farther away.

Dick ground his teeth. He determined to decide the combat instantly; and when the wash of the next wave had ebbed and left them dry, he rushed in, caught a blow upon his bill, and leaped right at the throat of his opponent. The man went down backwards, with Dick still upon the top of him; and the next wave, speedily succeeding to the last, buried him below a rush of water.

While he was still submerged, Dick forced his dagger from his grasp, and rose to his feet, victorious.

"Yield ye!" he said. "I give you life."

"I yield me," said the other, getting to his knees. "Ye fight, like a young man, ignorantly and foolhardily; but, by the array of the saints, ye fight bravely!"

Dick turned to the beach. The combat was still raging doubtfully in the night; over the hoarse roar of the breakers steel clanged upon steel, and cries of pain and shout of battle resounded.

"Lead me to your captain, youth," said the conquered knight. "It is fit this butchery should cease."

"Sir," replied Dick, "so far as these brave fellows have a captain, the poor gentleman who here addresses you is he."

"Call off your dogs, then, and I will bid my villains hold," returned the other.

There was something noble both in the voice and manner of his late opponent, and Dick instantly dismissed all fears of treachery.

"Lay down your arms, men!" cried the stranger knight. "I have yielded me, upon promise of life."

The tone of the stranger was one of absolute command, and almost instantly the din and confusion of the mellay ceased.

"Lawless," cried Dick, "are ye safe?"

"Ay," cried Lawless; "safe and hearty."

"Light me the lantern," said Dick.

"Is not Sir Daniel here?" inquired the knight.

"Sir Daniel?" echoed Dick. "Now, by the rood, I pray not. It would go ill with me if he were here."

"Ill with *you*, fair sir?" inquired the other. "Nay, then, if ye be not of Sir Daniel's party, I profess I comprehend no longer. Wherefore, then, fell ye upon mine ambush? in what quarrel, my young and very fiery friend? to what earthly purpose? and, to make a clear end of questioning, to what good gentleman have I surrendered?"

But before Dick could answer, a voice spoke in the darkness from closeby. Dick could see the speaker's black and white badge, and the respectful salute which he addressed to his superior.

"My lord," said he, "if these gentlemen be unfriends to Sir Daniel, it is pity, indeed, we should have been at blows with them; but it were tenfold greater that either they or we should linger here. The watchers in the house—unless they be all dead or deaf—have heard our hammering this quarter hour agone; instantly they will have signalled to the town; and unless we be the livelier in our departure, we are like to be taken, both of us, by a fresh foe."

"Hawksley is in the right," added the lord. "How please ye, sir? Whither shall we march?"

"Nay, my lord," said Dick, "go where ye will for me. I do begin to suspect we have some ground of friendship, and if, indeed, I began our acquaintance somewhat ruggedly, I would not churlishly continue. Let us, then, separate, my lord, you laying your right hand in mine; and at the hour and place that ye shall name, let us encounter and agree."

"Y' are too trustful, boy," said the other; "but this time your trust is not misplaced. I will meet you at the point of day at St. Bride's Cross. Come, lads, follow!"

The strangers disappeared from the scene with a rapidity that seemed suspicious.

"Ye'll never see them more, Master Dick," said Greensheve, and Dick, although he was obliged to dissemble the feeling, was tempted to agree.

"Not to fight, indeed!" he cried. "They have had too much of that, my jolly fellows. Ye laid about bravely, and I am your eternal debtor for this night.

"My good master," said Lawless, holding up the lantern, "I would keep my gratitude until I had some cause for on this occasion, by St George, St. David, St Peter, and St Andrew, it was yourself, and no one else, that won the battle."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NEW BOOKS.

THE UNITED STATES OF YESTERDAY AND OF TO-MORROW. By William Barrows, D. D., author of "Twelve Nights in the Hunter's Camp," "Oregon—The Struggles for Possession," "The Indian Side of the Indian Question," etc. Roberts Bros., publishers, Boston. To be had of J. K. Gill & Co., Portland.

The first sentence of Dr. Barrows, modest preface, an assertion that "this book has been written to answer questions," must be accepted as an apology for the apparent incoherence of his book. Questioners on a topic so vast as "The United States of Yesterday and of To-morrow" would not of volition put their queries in the order of historical events, and replies would naturally exhibit the vagaries of "random work." The opening chapter, on "How large is 'the West?'" contains some surprising comparisons in illustration of the extent of our western domain. In regard to the area of Texas Dr. Barrows states that "it is true that if the entire living population of the globe—fourteen hundred millions—were divided into families of five persons each, all those families could be located in Texas, each family having a house-lot of half an acre, and then leave more than seventy millions of family lots untaken." He asserts that "if Colorado were crowded into the map of Europe it would crowd out almost as much as Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Greece and Wales. If we were able to take immigration of acres, and nationality, we could locate in Dakota, acre for acre, Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium and the Netherlands." Another illustration is worthy of quotation: "Suppose a parallelogram be made to corner on Milwaukee, with a line due west to the Pacific, and by the ocean shore north to our northwestern corner, and thence on our boundary line due east, and to Lake Superior, and down to the point of starting—that enclosure being about 357 miles by 1756, would cut up into 129 Connecticuts." In the second chapter, on "Distances in the United States," Dr. Barrows mentions the railroad from Chicago to San Francisco, and says: "Suppose, therefore, we place the Chicago terminus on London as a turn-table, and sweep the road round, as the hand on the dial of a clock, and thus see where the San Francisco terminus would rest. For convenience, an air line is assumed between its two real termini and between the illustrating ones that are about to be named. Giving it a northerly direction from London, its San Francisco terminus will rest in the extreme north of Iceland. Moving off to the right it will extend almost to the head of the gulf of Bothnia, and just reach St. Petersburg, opening communication between those two grand capitals as the crow flies. One-third of the Black sea will be shadowed by the moving index, which passing on, cuts its circle midway through the deserts of Barca and Sahara and enters the Atlantic among the Canary Islands. Thence in its home curve, taking in the Azores and two-thirds of the Atlantic between London and New Foundland, it will close its circle in Northern Iceland." In this book Dr. Barrows also gives some facts in regard to the early history of Chicago, and interesting information in regard to that historical myth the "Great American Desert."

BLACK ICE. By Albion W. Tourgee, author of "A Fool's Errand," "Hot Plowshares," "Bricks Without Straw," "Figs and Thistles," etc. Fords, Howard & Hulbert, publishers, New York. Received through J. K. Gill & Co., Portland.

The working of Judge Tourgee's intellect is invariably accompanied by sparkling and bright flashes. His stories are not always such as suit the readers of average novels; he is a discursive writer, and quite frequently he follows leads of thought which take him away beyond the limits of relevancy, but which, however, also draw willing readers away from the thread of the narrative. There are relevant stories within this story of "Black Ice," but there is also much irrelevant thought that would be destructive to its continuity if the ideas were not bright and entertaining. "Black Ice" is being variously criticised, some of the comments on it having a political savor. Judge Tourgee's "A Fool's Errand" was so absorbingly interesting and withal such a good republican document in the hot presidential campaign of 1870 that the democrats have not yet forgiven him; and, if the judge were to continue in the literary field for a decade or more to come his writings would still receive partisan criticism for the crime of showing up Southern methods of ostracism in the story of "A Fool's Errand." Judge Tourgee is no ordinary writer, and the work of his pen will always command wide attention.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S ADMINISTRATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA: A chapter of reconstruction in the Southern states. By Walter Allen. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Received from J. K. Gill & Co., Portland.

This is an interesting and valuable book. Yet, perhaps, it is written at too early a day, and certainly it needs editorial revision and compression. Gov. Chamberlain did his whole duty in South Carolina, and failed only because in the circumstances success was impossible. This book is a record of his administration, and is valuable as a very important part of the history of reconstruction. It shows how the republican party fell in South Carolina, largely as a consequence of its unwisdom and of its greedy abuse of power, of which its enemies took advantage, and which they did not hesitate to aggravate.

VIEW OF THE STATE OF EUROPE DURING THE MIDDLE AGES. By Henry Hallam. In Four Volumes. John B. Alden, publisher, New York.

All that can be said of this new issue of "Hallam's Middle Ages" must have reference to the quality of the mechanical work of the publisher. The history itself has been so long extant, and is so generally accepted as a standard work that will hold its proud place for all time that any review of it would be superfluous. For issuing it in two handsome books, with half morocco covers and with marbled edges, for the surprisingly low price of $2 50 for the set, Mr. Alden is entitled to the thanks of all lovers of history, who cannot afford to fully gratify their bent as book-buyers at higher prices. The two books just issued from Mr. Alden's press are neat in appearance, and substantially bound, the letter press is very clear, and the engravings well executed. They will do credit to any library.

A Good Showing.

The Provident Fund Society of New York city, which was organized a little over two years ago, has developed a plan of accident insurance that has become very popular with insurance agents, and at the same time giving complete satisfaction to the insured. It pays $5000 in the event of death by accident, $5000 for loss of limbs, $2500 for loss of hand or foot, $1250 for loss of eye, and $25 a week while disabled by reason of injury. All at a cost to the insured of about $12 a year.

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DEAD ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE

Creep into thy narrow bed,
Creep, and let no more be said!
Vain thy onset! all stands fast
Thou thyself must break at last.

Let the long contention cease!
Geese are swans and swans are geese.
Let them have it how they will!
Thou art tired; best be still.

They out-talked thee, hissed thee, tore thee?
Better men fared thus before thee,
Fired their ringing shots and passed,
Hotly charged—and sank at last

Charge once more then, and be dumb!
Let the victors, when they come,
When the forts of folly fall,
Find thy body by the wall!

—*Matthew Arnold.*

HIS VIRTUES FED INIQUITY

A STORY IN TWO PARTS.

By Henry Loomis Nelson.

PART II.

When Guest had gone away from headquarters the adjutant general heard the "old boy" muttering to himself a good deal about some "d——d sneak," against whom he appeared to entertain a good deal of enmity, and the sneak was damned, off and on, to the end of the campaign. It was perhaps fortunate for Solomon that, soon after getting his promotion, he was detached from the "old boy's" command, and perhaps still more fortunate that the war ended so soon after the famous assault that peace and politics concealed him under their joint and somewhat promiscuous nether garment. Guest was not promoted. The august powers who deal out rewards made a mistake that they are not unaccustomed to, and placed the wreath on the wrong man's head. They had not learned the truth in time. Guest did not grumble. He had worked so earnestly for Solomon's major-generalship that when it came the triumph was his own.

Whether or not he ever heard of the woman he had loved no one knew. He kept his own secrets and had no confidants. In truth, this boy had grown to be a simple-minded soldier with one idea. The only incident of his life that was not as open to the gaze as the sun at noonday was this love affair, and as he was a soldier and a gentleman, pure in heart and above littleness, he did not rehearse his feelings to the camp. Solomon was the only man who might have consoled him, but he ventured to hint of Bessie Gray to the man whom he supposed to be her other lover, only two or three times, and had spoken openly of her only once. Then, when he was congratulating Solomon on his promotion, he said something about the pleasure she ought to feel because she had the love of such a soldier, but Solomon turned away so abruptly and in such evident and painful confusion that Guest denounced himself for his thoughtlessness.

"I suppose," he said to himself, "that I am different from other men. I don't think of her now as a thing I've lost, but as something splendid that I once possessed. And as for my love why I've got that yet."

The war came to an end, as all the world knows, and the men who had lived together through it all parted and went their several ways. Solomon quitted the army. His narrow wits were sharp enough to understand that, while there were no more battles to fight, the war would influence politics for many a year to come. So he went home with the commission which Guest had won for him as his capital, and very soon he was representing his district in congress. Guest's friendship stood him in stead even here, for old Mr. Guest was a political power in the community in which they all lived.

Guest remained in the army. He had no taste for business or for any other profession than that of a soldier. The opening years of his active life had been passed under arms, and the duties which he had learned to perform were those that now most completely satisfied him. Still the military tasks of peace did not wholly satisfy him, and he yielded very often to the demoralizing temptations that are so strong at frontier posts. Occasionally there were Indian fights, and these and hunting aroused his energies. His company was well cared for, and was always the fullest and best drilled and fed at whatever post it chanced to be stationed. But after all the fighting and hunting and drilling, there were idle hours by the score, and I am afraid that at times the captain yielded to the calls of good fellowship. Once, at least, he was insubordinate in the presence of the men, and was severely and publicly reprimanded by his commanding officer. And, as if to crown the unfortunate occurrence, the colonel, a good-natured blunderer, regretting what he had said immediately after the parade, sent an invitation to Guest to dine with him. The whirling head of the captain could entertain only one thought, and that was of the grievous insult offered him, and therefore the hot lips shot out a reply that must have given the old orderly who brought the invitation a new and profound sensation.

"Give my compliments to Colonel ——," replied Guest, "and tell him I am otherwise engaged, now and at all times."

Of course this would never do. The whole army was deeply agitated for several months. The reply was discussed wherever officers met together. It was even contemplated that a board of officers of high rank should be appointed to determine how efficient an army might be if the line officers refused to be on social terms with the field officers. So long did the discussion serve as a tonic for official brains, that when congress passed a law reducing the number of officers in the army, Guest had acquired the reputation of being a serious offender. His war record was forgotten. Solomon was busy at politics. The great man on whose staff he served when Fort Sullivan was taken, was off on a tour smoking cigarettes with the Khan of Tartary, and Guest was reported as one of the officers who might be spared. He was dismissed without a hearing, and was left to make his way in the world in other pursuits. He tried clerkship after clerkship. He made an effort to study law, but he failed. Civil life had no place for him. He had learned to be a soldier and he and his father, who was very old, agreed that he must be restored to the army or go to destruction. It was a sad conclusion to come to, but the two Guests were brave men and faced the facts of life.

It was Solomon, of course, who was expected to recover the lost commission. He was a senator and his word on army subjects was law with his fellow members. The reputation that Guest had won for him was so substantial that numerous follies had not been able to rub off all its glitter.

The first interview between Guest and the old chief was satisfactory. The senator had deceived his friend quite as effectually as he had the public, and the chuckling laugh and the quick promise speedily set Guest's anxieties at rest. Solomon even gave him occasional employment in order to help out the slender income that his father was able to furnish the colonel.

It is not necessary to tell the story of a Washington claimant. Some day the tale will be rehearsed to the terrible condemnation of the fifty babbling congresses who have driven men and women to hopelessness, insanity, and death by their united cruelty and their individual indolence. It is enough to say that Guest became one of the hangers on at the capitol. When he first came to Washington his handsome face and military air were attractive features at his frowzy boarding house, and rival landladies in the block envied Mrs. Yatherington (once the belle of Macon) her chief attraction. It was known that at least three pretty treasury clerks, when the colonel made his appearance in the dining room, decided to continue to undergo the pains and penalties of the Yatherington table, notwithstanding they had given warning.

But the colonel did not long retain the bronze he brought with him from the country, although many months passed before the hopeful smile took to its wings. Then care and anxiety cut in their deep lines in his face and dimmed the light of his eyes. Mrs. Yatherington saw the signs and knew what they meant. After the colonel began to take less notice of the children to whom he had been a source of delight, and to be heedless of the arts of the pretty treasury clerks, the thrifty landlady made up her mind to ask for her boarder's room the first time he failed to make his weekly payment. But she had no need to outrage her kindly nature by harsh measures. Guest was still in the service of Solomon, and, though the pay was small, he had enough for his simple wants.

As the months rolled by and his first session was drawing to an end, ugly stories were told about his habits. One of the pretty treasury clerks heard stumbling steps upon the stairs very late one night, and she was sure that they made their uncertain way into the colonel's room. It was with pitiful admiration that on the following day the young woman looked at his weary face. It must be confessed that the colonel stu[illegible] many times in these days, and he beg[illegible] of charges that were whispered abou[illegible] and of members of the military [illegible] said that they would never vote to re[illegible] drunkard to the army. There were [illegible] that intemperance was at the bottom [illegible] dismissal. At this crisis of his affairs the col[illegible]onel had the oral sympathy of Solomon, w[illegible] appeared to be much annoyed by the [illegible]tice that had been done his protege, even some of his best friends. It seemed st[illegible] to Guest that Solomon could not answer [illegible] accusations; especially that he failed to persuade some of his most intimate associ[illegible] not to credit them.

"Some one has been making mischief," said the senator.

He was right; some one had been makin[illegible] mischief, and the calling up of the bill w[illegible] postponed until the next session. It wo[illegible] not be prudent to force it to a vote in the f[illegible] of the stories that some malicious per[illegible] had set afloat. Guest was much perplexed by the chuckling complaisance which Solomon manifested over what seemed to him a crushing blow. Nevertheless, he felt th[illegible] his champion's advice was wise, and he sole[illegible] turned himself to the dreary summer a[illegible] autumn that must count their dragging an[illegible] exhausting days before congress should again come together.

From March until December the slow hours went by. What they brought to Guest can be quickly told. Hope had almo[illegible] died out. The fine dignity with which the colonel had borne himself seemed to break down. He continued to live at Mrs. Yatherington's, but he occupied a meaner room up under the hot eaves, where sleep came infrequently. It was noticed that he had more companions than in the winter, and that they were meaner, like his lodging. There was one man with whom Guest seemed particularly intimate. Mrs Yatherington shook her wise head when she saw the growing friendship between her lodger and Boylen, for Boylen was the kind of man to whom sinking claimants cling. Boylen was Solomon's private secretary.

Although Guest was almost pitifully glad at any one's companionship, Boylen was strangely persistent in keeping near him. The landlady said to Guest one day:

"Mr Boylen's hangin' round yere right smart, colonel, 'pears to me."

Getting no answer she went on with a contemptuous curl of her lip and a toss of her head which old admirers were in the habit of alluding to as the chief of her irresistable charms in the days of her Macon bellehood.

"I haven't any use for such trash."

"Why not?" There was a slight tone of anger in Guest's voice, and there was a wildness in his eye which Mrs. Yatherington had seen too often of late.

"Bah! There's no chivalry 'bout him; he don't pay a po' woman the board he owes her."

"Madam," answered the colonel, with the intense gravity of a man who is called upon to vindicate the claims of friendship. "Madam, Mr. Boylen's my nearest fren', and he's a gen'l'man, madam. If he owes you anything it's an oversight, and if you'll kindly give me th' mount I'll liquidate his obligation."

The colonel's tongue tripped sadly over this speech, which was the longest he had made to the kind soul for many a day.

Mrs. Yatherington fanned herself a little more vigorously with her damp handkerchief and said: "Now you, Colonel Guest, you—nobody wants yo' money. But that feller's po' company for a gen'l'man, and I reckon he's done you too much harm a'ready."

This ended the conversation, but the next morning when Guest was himself the landlady's warning came back to him, and with it came the memory of a train of incidents which were greatly magnified by Mrs. Yatherington's advice, and that now seemed to his refreshened mind and conscience to be the significant features of his intercourse with Boylen. The truth is that the colonel was in a state of mind which made any companionship more agreeable to him than his own. In the light of his good friend's warning he saw that he had been gradually drifting into dangers which had not tempted him when he first came to Washington, and when he was sustained by the hope inspired by his confidence in the friendship and power of Solomon.

Boylen's apparently good-natured solicitude for his wellfare had been an evil influence. Recklessness had come of hopelessness and bad companionship, and yet Guest had not wholly given up, for one recollection frightened him when he thought of possible consequences. Only the evening before, when he was almost maudlin, he had weakly caught at a hint of Boylen's, and the two went together to see a senator who happened to be in town for a day or two. Guest had never met the distinguished man, who, as the tempter truly said, could do more for or against the bill than any other member of congress. In the clear light of the morning the wretched memory of that unfortunate visit haunted the colonel, and a great fear overcame him as he recalled the senator's surprise at the visit made so late in the evening, the cold politeness with which he was received, the significant suggestion that he had better call at another time, the dancing lights, and the hazy, trembling outlines of the objects in the house. It seemed absolutely essential, the night before, that he should see this senator at once. It was unnecessary for Boylen to urge him. His drunken mind seized upon the first intimation and there was no rest for the poor victim until he obeyed his wild fancy. He would have pulled the lawmaker out of bed rather than go home without telling the tale of his wrongs and asking for assistance. And now how was it? He wished that the earth might have swallowed him before fate pushed him through the senator's open door. And then he recalled how Boylen had taken pains to introduce him to many influential men, when he had been drinking more than was good for him, how every introduction had been accompanied by the information that Colonel Guest sought to be restored to the army, and with the request that the abilities and position of the public man might be exerted in behalf of Mr. Boylen's and Senator Solomon's friend. This assiduity in his behalf had endeared Boylen to Guest, but now it was evident, however good might be the intentions of Solomon's private secretary, that introductions to senators might be made at fatal moments.

Thinking all these thoughts, Guest rushed off to find Boylen, and he discovered that worthy in front of the hotel where most whisky is consumed by the thriftless hangers on of statesmen.

"Did I make an ass of myself last night?" were the first words that Guest spoke.

"When?"

"When we called on the senator."

"You must be shaky."

"Come, tell me, Boylen, for God's sake, tell me, I'm gone, I know I'm gone."

"See here, Guest; are you going to be a mollycoddle? Did you have any more in than I did? Do you suppose I'd a taken you to see old Brief if I hadn't a known him? What do you take me for, ennyway?"

"Tell me if he knew I was drunk," pleaded the colonel.

As he stood there, rigid with excitement, the nails of his clenched hands dug into the palms, his face white and anxious, he would have excited the pity of "old Brief," but Boylen only laughed in a pleasant, gurgling way as he squirted his tobacco juice here and there, leaning the while against a column of the balcony. There wasn't a better specimen of lazy, dissolute self-contentment in Washington than Boylen.

"Look here, Guest, don't you be a fool," he said. He shoved himself away from the post, which had maintained what uprightness he was possessed of, with his shoulder and pushed open the hall door just wide enough to permit him to see the white face of the big hall clock.

"It's ten o'clock, and I'm going home to-day at noon. Let's have a good-bye drink."

"No, no, d——n the rum. It's been too much for me already."

Boylen's face became graver at these words, and he linked Guest's arm in his own saying soothingly as he led him into the hotel

"You're talkin' foolish, old feller. If you're as bad as that, what am I? Your drinkin' won't hurt you enny more'n mine will me. Bah! Old Brief 'll outdrink both of us enny day, and I don't think he knew or cared whether you was full or not."

It was not easy for Boylen to persuade Guest to take his first glass of liquor on this morning, but after it was down it was not at all difficult to induce him to go on; and as his old enemy gradually stole away his brains, his spirits rose and he passed out of consciousness in the happy belief that any misfortune that had befallen him could be easily remedied.

Where was Boylen? He had gone out on an important errand. He was not too o[illegible] himself, but his purpose was well def[illegible] and he was shrewd enough to run across the path of Senator Brief as the latter was going to his luncheon. It was a short interview, and not very pleasant at the outset, the sena-

MMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, April 28.

[illegible] or soon to arrive by [illegible] per steamer, 3 cars farm car[illegible] for furniture, 172 bdls sheet [illegible] pails, 27 churns, 12 freezers, [illegible] of bdls [illegible], 50 bdls [illegible] 11 bdls hooks, 10 [illegible] car whisky, 110 [illegible] 180 hf ctes hams, [illegible] canned fruit, 5 bbls [illegible] candy, 2 cs cig[illegible] varnish.

[illegible] very light fall here this [illegible] no new rain reported up [illegible] sections. Oregon and [illegible] in the week, been [illegible] and are in excellent condi[illegible] ordinary spell of dry [illegible] shower fell here late in the [illegible] had no late rain of mo[illegible] of the state report [illegible] The dispatches note [illegible] the outlook for win[illegible] no change on the whole [illegible] rather better crop [illegible]

[illegible] Bulletin: Most of the [illegible] market to-day are imported [illegible] one in every seven [illegible] bean crop is almost a [illegible] that was the case the past [illegible] created a demand [illegible] of the supply, and prices [illegible] enhanced. When the [illegible] be purchased for less [illegible] wholesale dealer taps [illegible] market. The bulk of the im[illegible] from Germany, with [illegible] following. The Amer[illegible] quality, is pre-eminently [illegible] rival, and when the [illegible] at home there is no call for [illegible] article. An examination of [illegible] reports shows that during Jan[illegible] and March of this year 67,- [illegible] of foreign beans were [illegible] against only fifty-three [illegible] the corresponding [illegible] The foreign value of [illegible] product is about $1 25 a bushel, [illegible] government levies an ad val[illegible] per cent. After adding the [illegible] and a fair profit to the im[illegible] to the jobber is from $2 25 a [illegible]

RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours in[illegible] 27 ctls oats, 25 pkgs but[illegible] dried fruit.

[illegible] vessels in river finished are [illegible], Earlscourt and Lin[illegible] total of 4558 tons register. In [illegible] total of 7067 tons, while [illegible] 5000 tons of all classes. Be[illegible] supply at hand and close [illegible] they have the advantage, and [illegible] market. On the other hand, [illegible] poor field to work in.

[illegible] markets abroad are in good [illegible] quoted third higher, but [illegible] at all active. New York and [illegible] few changes while having [illegible] of being unsettled. San [illegible] quite a line of buyer year at [illegible] close, and there is more [illegible] market. With us shippers [illegible] stock. They have plenty [illegible] hand, and may be expected [illegible] considering new ones. Millers [illegible] confident buyers, but the [illegible] California leads them to believe [illegible] is good policy. Prices are [illegible] valley doing some better [illegible] week, but quoting is a hard [illegible]

[illegible] tone and a little more con[illegible] The market, however, can[illegible] any quoted change.

[illegible] Dull market, demands being [illegible] character. At San Francisco [illegible] supply, the whole range for [illegible] Last year this time the [illegible] New are now largely [illegible]

[illegible] steady at 2¼@2½c. San [illegible] having a supply of fair[illegible] 1½@1¾c.

[illegible] about steady, the ex[illegible] being $4 50@5. Young [illegible] quantities at a good price. [illegible] even supply.

[illegible] increasing slowly, the [illegible] yet. There is no pro[illegible] change for the better in the [illegible]

[illegible] down to 18c. Receipts are [illegible] there is some stock that [illegible] the market ruling [illegible]

[illegible] BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible] STOCK MARKET.

[illegible] April 28.—The stock market [illegible] active and strong through[illegible] there being no interruption [illegible] worthy of the name from the [illegible] close, and leaving prices, in [illegible] about the highest for the [illegible] was strong at advances [illegible] final figures of from ¼ to [illegible] New England there was good [illegible] for both foreign and do[illegible] and though traders and pro[illegible] working for a further re[illegible] was some liquidation of [illegible] market showed the usual [illegible] trading. After New Eng[illegible] attracted most attention, [illegible] was very prominent, [illegible] near behind. There was [illegible] the first half hour, when [illegible] in some stocks had been [illegible] advance was soon resumed, [illegible] have been recorded in a [illegible] The principal advance [illegible] England 3⅜, Missouri Pacif[illegible] Pacific preferred and Bur[illegible] each 1⅛, Jersey Central [illegible] Manhattan, Pacific [illegible] each 1 per cent.

[illegible] —Money on call, easy at [illegible] Prime mercantile paper, [illegible] at 80¾ for sixty day [illegible]

[illegible] 4s (coupon)	107⅝
[illegible] Wells-Fargo	[illegible]
[illegible] Western Union	77⅝
[illegible] American Express	109
[illegible] Canadian Pacific	59¾
[illegible] Canada Southern	52¾
[illegible] D. L. & W.	131
[illegible] Erie	26¾
[illegible]	98
[illegible] Louisville & Nashvl	57⅝
[illegible] Michigan Central	81
[illegible] Kansas & Texas	14¾
[illegible] Oregon Imp	53
[illegible] Reading	63½
[illegible] St. Paul	74½
[illegible] U. S. Express	74

[illegible] STOCK MARKET.

[illegible] —Closing prices: Atchi[illegible] land grant sevens 118; do [illegible] Burlington & Quincy, 125; [illegible] bonds 70¾.

[illegible] MARKETS.

[illegible] April 28.—Weather at 9 A. [illegible] northwest.

[illegible] flour, 3600 ctls wheat, [illegible] potatoes.

[illegible] Tacoma loads coal at Na[illegible] Ger bark Frederick, 672 [illegible] merchandise to Mexico.

[illegible] market more active. On [illegible] Buyer season, 100 tons at [illegible] year, 400 tons at $1 56¼, 100 [illegible] tons at $1 56, 1300 tons [illegible] at $1 56¾, 500 tons at [illegible] 35¾, 100 tons at $1 56¾, [illegible]

[illegible] firm throughout. Buyer [illegible] buyer year, $1 10. Spot [illegible]

[illegible] and higher. On call bran [illegible]

[illegible] dull, weak and unset[illegible]

[illegible] Buyers and sellers apart; [illegible]

[illegible] MARKETS.

[illegible] April 28.—Wheat opened [illegible] 80¾c June, 80¾c July. [illegible] and close: 80¼c [illegible] 81¼c July, 82c [illegible]

new well flowing, and declined to 84½c. Later reports, however, that the flow had decreased to a small volume set traders buying back their early sales, and a rally occurred, on which the market closed firm at 85c. Consolidated exchange opened at 86c, highest 86c, lowest 84½c, closing 85c. Stock exchange opened at 85¾c, highest 85⅝c, lowest 84⅝c, closing 85¼c. Total sales 873,000 barrels.

Mining shares were dull; Amador $2 15, Best & Belcher $4 70, Bodie $2 70, Consolidated California & Virginia $12, Cleveland Tin $1 40, E Cristo $2 20, Hale & Norcross $8, Homestake $10, Iron Silver $8 70, North Belle Isle $5 50, Plymouth $9 25, Pronstite $1 20, Standard $2, Sutro Tunnel 10c.

Hops—Steady; California $3 @5.

Sugar—Quiet and unchanged.

Copper—Firm; lake, $16⅝@16¾.

Lead—Steady; domestic, $4 65.

Tin—Dull and weak; straits, $23.

Coffee—Spot Rio, steady at 18¾c. Options lower and dull, closing steady. Sales, 33,500 bags. April $11 60, May $11 60@11 65, June $11 15@11 20, July $10 50@10 60, August $10 10@10 20, September $9 90@9 95.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Total wool sales during the week, foreign and domestic included, were 2,371,900 pounds. Sales included 237,000 pounds of California spring at 13 to 28c, and 10,000 pounds of Eastern at 12 to 18c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Wheat opened shade higher; 80¾c May, 81¾c June, 82¾c July. At noon, 80⅝c April, 80¾c May, 82c June, 83c July.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Cattle—Receipts 1000; steady; steers, $3 75@5; stockers and feeders, $2 35@3 50; Texas steers, $3 25@4.

Hogs—Receipts 10,000; weak and 5c to 10c lower; mixed, $5 25@5 40; heavy, $5 35@5 60; light, $5 25@5 45.

Sheep—Receipts 3500; weak; heavy, 25c lower; natives, $4 50@6 75; Western, $4 75 @6 25; Texans, $3 75@@5 80.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, April 28.—Floating cargoes of wheat very firm. Cargoes on passage firm, but not active. One cargo arrived since last report, 2 sold, 2 now waiting. California cargoes off coast, 33s 9d; nearly due, 33s 9d; prompt shipment, 33s 9d. Weather in England improving.

PARIS, April 28.—Spot wheat and flour steady. French country markets firm.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Spot wheat rather easier; holders offer moderatly.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 27. — Wheat in poor demand; holders offer moderately. Corn, firm and in fair demand.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Br bark Assel, hence Dec. 18 with a wheat cargo, arrived at Dunkirk 25th inst., 129 days out. She was previously reported at Queenstown 18th inst.

Br bark Norcross sailed from Cardiff 23d inst. for Esquimalt.

Br bark Cumbrian, 1053 tons, sailed from Maryport, England, 24th inst., for this port.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Referring to notice given in 1887 on the intended alteration of the character of St. Catherine's light and fog signal and of Needles light, Isle of Wight, south coast of England, notice is now given that on the night of May 1, 1888, the alterations will be carried into effect as follows:

St. Catherine's Light and Fog Signal—Instead of the present fixed oil light, a flashing electric light will be exhibited, showing one flash of about five seconds' duration every thirty seconds. The fog signal at this station, instead of the present two blasts every four minutes, will thenceforth give two blasts (high-low) in quick succession every minute.

Needles Light—Coincidently with the above change at St. Catherine's the occultation of the light at the Needles, instead of being once every thirty seconds, as now, will be changed to once every minute, whilst that portion of the light which has hitherto shown red between the bearings N. 60 deg. W. and N. 69 deg. E. will be changed to white, so that the light will then show white from the bearing N. 60 deg. W. through north to S. 88 deg. 9 min. E. From N. 60 deg. W. to the land light will show red.

(Variation 17 deg. 50 min. westerly in 1888.)

DOMESTIC PORTS.

PORT GAMBLE, April 27.—Sailed—Bk Invincible San Diego.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Arrived—Str Belgic, Hong Kong. Sailed—Str San Pedro, Tacoma; schr Novelty, Gray's Harbor.

ASTORIA, April 28.—Ocklahama down with Br bark Kinfauns 8 A. M. Bkt John Worster arrived in 3 P. M. Bark Estella, lumber laden, passed out 12 M. At 8 P. M. raining; wind southwest.

COUNTER STATEMENT.

Warren Johnson who is accused by Young & Dunbar of being dishonest is now at Fisher's Landing, Washington territory. He writes to THE OREGONIAN in answer to an item published last Sunday saying:

I worked for Young & Dunbar about two years. On March 31 last they accused me of taking 80 cents which I turned in to Dunbar. He said he could not remember. I was accused of stealing and then discharged. I told them they had accused me wrongfully and in the settlement they deducted the 80 cents out of my wages. Dunbar then offered me a letter of recommendation. Being angry I refused it. Everything appeared to be settled satisfactory with them until I had worked two weeks for E. T. Simmons, grocer, and I suppose they thought some of their customers followed me. Then they wrote me a very insulting and threatening letter to leave Portland, or pay them what I had stolen from them, or they would give me trouble. Then I went to see them, and tried to get them to compromise in some way that it would not injure my reputation or be driven out of Portland. They would not give me any satisfaction, and having no money to defend myself, or pay for what I did not steal, some of my friends advised me to leave, thinking there would be nothing more of it. I think they have treated me very unjustly for men who pretend to be gentlemen. I expect to return to Portland as soon as I get means to defend myself. They have accused me of taking money and opening the store after business hours and on Sundays, which I never did, and am not guilty.

A VERY POOR CORRESPONDENT.

VANCOUVER, W. T., April 27.

A correspondent from this place in his brief dispatch about the republican convention held here yesterday, either carelessly, ignorantly or intentionally did an injustice not only to the convention as a body, but to the gentlemen elected to the territorial convention at North Yakima. The representation, thirty-seven members present, represented by their own votes and proxies held forty-five votes, thus lacking only twenty-two votes of a full representation; those wanting were from the distant outlying precincts. The representation was much better than should have been expected when it is remembered that this only had to do with national politics. As a territory all the voice we have in electing a president is two delegates to the nominating convention, and as a county we only send four delegates to the territorial convention, hence it is only a wonder that we had a quorum present. The correspondent says J. D. Geoghegan, and three others, were elected to go to North Yakima. Why the names of the other three gentlemen, Hon. G. H. Stewart, J. J. Beeson, editor of the *Independent*, and W. P. Crawford, one of our solid business men, were only reported as "three other gentlemen" is not understood.

The correspondent also fails to notice that in addition to an instruction in regard to Senator Sherman for president, the delegates were instructed to use all honorable means for the election of our fellow-townsman, Hon. Louis Sohns, as a delegate to attend the Chicago convention.

GEORGE C. HITCHCOCK,
Chairman Republican Co. Com.

WHAT COUNTRY CAN BEAT THIS?

MONROE, Benton Co., Or., April 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

On the 23d of this month the school girls were picking ripe wild strawberries off the hills four miles west of Monroe. This is a fruit country.

W. C. WOODCOCK.

7 Oils [illegible] liniment [illegible] All druggists.

NOTES OF BOOKS, ETC.

Dr. Holmes writes on Motley, and Charles Eliot Norton on Longfellow, in the fourth volume of "Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography," which appears May 1. The sketch of Lowell is from the pen of Charles Dudley Warner.

Two volumes of the Stedman-Hutchinson "Library of American Literature, from the Earliest Settlement to the Present Time," published by subscription by Charles L. Webster & Company, are ready. The other eight are expected to follow monthly. The work is very fully illustrated.

A wonderful interest has been shown throughout the West in Prof. James Baldwin's paper, "The Center of the Republic," in *Scribner's Magazine* for April. It is an inspiring account of the rise and progress of the Ohio valley, suggested by the centennial celebration soon to take place in Cincinnati.

The April number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* contains the reply of President F. A. Walker to Professor Macvane's criticisms on his "Theory of Business Profits;" an article on the Philadelphia ground grant system, which has done so much to make that city a "city of homes," by Messrs. Alison and Penrose, of the Philadelphia bar.

Mr. Francis Parkman has lately apprised the Massachusetts Historical Society of the discovery in France, by the Abbe Casgrain of Quebec, of a mass of papers collected and arranged by Gen. Levis, Montcalm's second in command, that relate to the American campaigns in which they participated. They fill eleven volumes, and have great historical importance.

Prof. Herbert Tuttle, author of a "History of Prussia," contributes to the May *Atlantic* an article on the late Emperor William. Prof. Tuttle adds something to our knowledge of the emperor's personality, but the chief value of his paper is its graphic sketch of the part which Emperor William had in the long and momentous historical drama through which he lived.

Alden's "Manifold Cyclopedia of Knowledge and Language," is one of the handiest compendiums of its kind published. Its articles are, in the main, condensations from Chambers and Stormouth, but the work is well done. The illustrations are helpful and the type is large and clear. Vol. II. extends from America (British) to Artemis. (50 cents per volume. B. Alden, New York.)

The finest paper and typography mark the exterior of a little volume entitled "Metrical Translations and Poems," by Frederick H. Hedge and Annis Lee Wister. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the publishers, have succeeded in putting through their presses a very dainty book to lay on my lady's center-table, and the compilers are to be congratulated in having culled a few of the choicest out of the world's wilderness of song.

"Not bedtime yet!" indeed, for the genial old doctor! Others may creep away at 70, and even light their bedtime candles a score of years sooner, but Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes will heed the summons of the "nurse on the stair" only when the full dawn of the better day puts out the stars of earthly night. His book, "Before the Curfew," published most daintily by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, is a veritable comfort to have round, and will yield the panacea for many a heartache in its words of sunny cheer. Blessed be they who never grow old, for they indeed have found the fountain of unembittered smiles.

Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and widely known as one of the most intelligent and persistent students of American history, especially of the colonial era, will soon publish, through Houghton, Mifflin & Co., an octavo entitled "The Puritan Age and Rule in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 1629-1685." The leading object of Dr. Ellis in writing this book is to do justice to the motives of the Puritans, whom he considers to have been unjustly criticised in some recent publications, notably Mr. Brooks Adams's "Emancipation of Massachusetts" and Mr. R. P. Hallowell's "Quaker Invasion of Massachusetts."

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, announce the following books: "The Story of Boston," by Arthur Gilman, and "The Story of Washington," by Charles Burr Todd, in the Great Cities of the Republic series; "Selections from Lessing's Prose," edited by Horatio S. White, for the series of German Classics for American Students; "The Tariff History of the United States, 1789-1888," by Prof. F. W. Taussig, of Harvard university; "A Sketch of the Germanic Constitution from the Earliest Times to the Dissolution of the Kingdom in 1806," by Samuel Epes Turner; "The Present Condition of Economic Science and the Demand for a Radical Change in its Methods and Aims," by Edward C. Lunt.

ADDED TO THE LIBRARY.

The following new books just received and added to the Library Association of Portland during the week:

Maximina, By Don Armando Palacio Valdes. Translated from the Spanish by Nathan Haskell Dole.

The Ordeal of Richard Feverel: A History of a Father and a Son. By George Meredeth.

Taxation; Its Principles and Methods. Translated from the "Scienza delle Fenanze" of Dr. Luigi Cossa, with an introduction and notes by Horace White.

Modeste Mignon. By Honore de Balzac. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormley.

The Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers of the Christian Church. Edited by Philip Schaff, D. D., LL. D. Vol. 7.

The Encyclopædia Britannica. Ninth edition; vol. 23.

A Treatise on Government. Translated from the Greek of Aristotle by William Ellis, M. A.

Izaak Walton's Lives of Donne, Hooker, Wotton and Herbert.

Ethics of Boxing and Manly Sport. By John Boyle O'Reilly.

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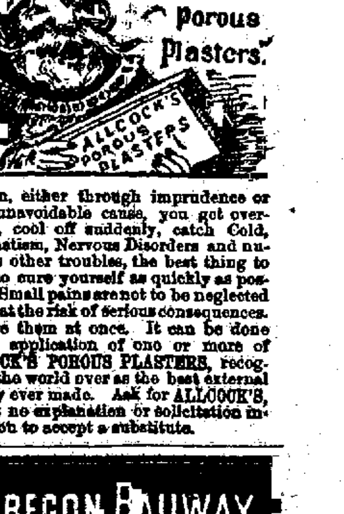
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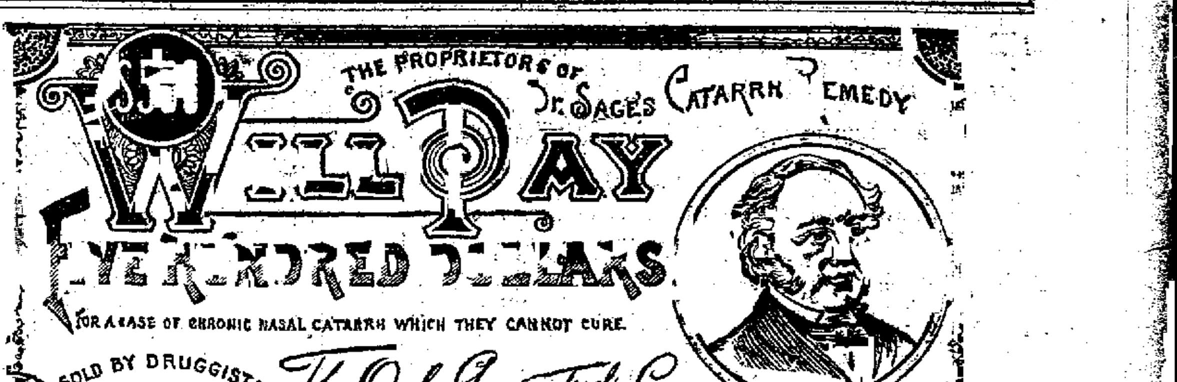
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CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

EXCITING CAUSES. In consequence of repeated attacks of acute catarrh, or "cold in the head," as it is usually termed, the mucous membranes of the nose and the air-passages of the head become permanently thickened, the mucous follicles or glands diseased, and their functions either destroyed or very much deranged. Although chronic catarrh is most commonly brought on in the manner above stated, it sometimes makes its appearance as a sequel of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, or other eruptive fevers, or shows itself as a local manifestation of scrofulous or other taints in the system.

HOW IT BEGINS. In the early stages of the disease, the patient may be annoyed by "only a slight dropping into the throat," as many express it, the amount of the discharge from the air-passages of the head at this stage of the disease being only slightly in excess of health. In some cases the discharge is thick, ropy, and tough, requiring frequent and strong efforts in the way of blowing and spitting, to remove it from the throat, in which it frequently lodges. In other cases, or in other stages of the same case, the discharge is thin, watery, acrid, irritating, and profuse. The nose may be "stopped up" from the swollen and thickened condition of the lining mucous membrane, so as to necessitate respiration through the mouth, giving to the voice a disagreeable "nasal twang." From the nature of the obstruction in this condition, it is useless for the sufferer to endeavor to clear the passage by blowing the nose; this only tends to render a bad matter worse, by increasing the irritation and swelling of the already thickened lining membrane. The swelling of the mucous membrane does not in all cases become so great as to cause obstruction to respiration through the affected passages. In some cases, the patient suffers from headache the greater portion of the time, or experiences a dull, heavy, disagreeable fullness or pressure in the head, with a confusion of his ideas, which render him quite unfit for business, especially such as requires deep thought and mental labor. Memory may be more or less affected, and the disposition of those who are otherwise amiable is often rendered irritable or morose and despondent. The mental faculties suffer to such an extent in some cases as to result in insanity. The sense of smell is in many cases impaired, and sometimes entirely lost, and the senses of taste and of hearing are not unfrequently more or less affected.

OZÆNA; OR, ULCERATED CATARRH. The ulcerous or more aggravated stage of the disease, from the offensive odor that frequently attends it, is denominated *Ozæna*.

The secretion which is thrown out in the more advanced stages of chronic catarrh becomes so acrid, unhealthy, and poisonous, that it produces severe irritation and inflammation, which are followed by excoriation and ulceration of the delicate membrane which lines the air-passages in the head. Although commencing in this membrane, the ulceration is not confined to it, but gradually extends in depth, until it frequently involves all the component structures of the nose—cartilage and bone, as well as fibrous tissues. As the ulceration extends up among the small bones, the discharge generally becomes profuse and often excessively fetid, requires the frequent use of the handkerchief, and renders the poor sufferer disagreeable to both himself and those with whom he associates. Thick, tough brownish incrustations, or hardened lumps, are many times formed in the head, by the evaporation of the watery portion of the discharges. These lumps are sometimes so large and tough that it is with great difficulty that they can be removed. They are usually discharged every second, fourth, or fifth day, but only to be succeeded by another crop.

DECAYED BONES. Portions of cartilage and bone, or even entire bones, often die, slough away, and are discharged, either in large flakes, or blackened, half-decayed, and crumbly pieces; or, as is much more commonly the case, in the form of numerous minute particles, that escape with the discharge and are unobserved. It is painfully unpleasant to witness the ravages of this terrible disease, and observe the extent to which it sometimes progresses. Holes are eaten through the roof of the mouth, and great cavities excavated into the solid bones of the face: in such cases only the best and most thorough treatment will check the progress and fatal termination of the disease.

[illegible]EA[illegible]S [illegible] [illegible]ANGE[illegible] S [illegible] SEASES.

Catarrh, and ozæna, are liable to be complicated, not only by the system, blood, and fluids, suffering from scrofulous or other taints, as has already been pointed out, but also by an extension of the diseased condition to other parts beyond the air-passages of the head.

THROAT DISEASE. The acrid, irritating, and poisonous discharge, which runs down over the delicate lining membrane of the *pharynx* (throat), produces in this sensitive locality a diseased condition similar to that existing in the air-passages of the head. The back of the throat may be pale, or of a dark-red color. In the advanced stages, its surface will be studded with very small ulcers, which, as seen through the mouth, look like small pimples or "canker sores," for which they are often mistaken. The patient may at times experience a tickling sensation in the throat, with perhaps a slight cough. The voice is often more or less affected, and the tonsils often become enlarged.

EXTENDS TO LARYNX. The acrid, poisonous discharge which drops into the throat from the head is, by the act of inspiration, drawn into the larynx, or still lower down into the trachea (wind-pipe). In this way the disease creeps along the air-passages, the acrid, poisonous discharge arousing in its track the same irritation, inflammation, thickening, and ulceration, of the lining membrane, which characterize the disease in other portions of the air-passages. When affecting the larynx, the case is usually attended with more or less cough, which is sometimes very severe; at other times, only a slight hacking. Tenderness in the affected regions, hoarseness, and loss or partial suppression of voice, are common to this stage of the disease.

BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION. We have already detailed the manner in which the throat, larynx, and trachea, in succession, become affected from catarrh, or ozæna. By the same process of extension, the bronchial tubes, and lastly the *parenchyma*, or substance of the lungs, in their turn, become diseased, and bronchitis and consumption are firmly established. Tightness in the chest, with difficulty of breathing; soreness; darting, sharp, or dull, heavy pains, or a prickly, distressing sensation, accompanied with more or less cough and expectoration,—are evidence that the bronchial tubes have become affected, and they should admonish the sufferer *that he is now standing on the stepping-stone to* CONSUMPTION, over which thousands annually tread, in their slow yet sure journey to the grave.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS. By means of a small canal, called the *eustachian tube*, an air-passage and communication between the throat and the organs of hearing is formed. The inflammatory process follows along the mucous membrane lining this passage, thickening its structure, until the eustachian tube is closed. While the thickening of the mucous membrane is going on, and the passage is gradually becoming closed (and this process sometimes extends through several years), the patient will occasionally, while blowing the nose, experience a crackling noise in one or both ears, and hearing becomes dull, but returns suddenly, accompanied with a snapping sound, until, finally, hearing does not return, but remains permanently injured. In other cases the hearing is lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the fact. Either condition is often accompanied with noises in the head, of every conceivable description, increasing the distress of the sufferer. The drum of the ear becomes ulcerated and perforated, and an offensive discharge is kept up by the internal ulceration.

DYSPEPSIA. A large portion of the acrid, poisonous, purulent discharge, which drops into the throat during sleep, is swallowed. This disturbs the functions of the stomach, causing weakness of that organ, and producing indigestion, dyspepsia, nausea, and loss of appetite. Many sufferers complain of a very distressing "gnawing sensation" in the stomach, or an "all gone" or "faint feeling," as they often express it.

SIGNS OF THE DISEASE.

All the symptoms given below, as well as others which have been previously stated and which it is not necessary here to repeat, are common to this disease in some of its stages or complications: yet thousands of cases annually terminate in consumption or chronic bronchitis, and end in the grave, without ever having manifested one-half of the symptoms here enumerated.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH. Dull, heavy headache through the temples and above the eyes; indisposition to exercise; difficulty of thinking or reasoning, or concentrating the mind upon any subject; lassitude; indifference respecting business, lack of ambition or energy; obstruction of nasal passages; discharges voluntarily falling into the throat, profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, mucopurulent, bloody, concrete blood and pus, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness of the nasal passages; dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in the ears, deafness, discharge from the ears, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, death and decay of bones, expectoration of putrid matter, *spiculæ* of bones, scabs from ulcers leaving surface raw, constant desire to clear the nose and throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impairment or total deprivation of the sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, nausea, indigestion, dyspepsia, enlarged tonsils, raw throat, tickling cough, difficulty in speaking plainly, general debility, idiocy, and insanity.

PREDISPOSING CAUSES. Any thing which debilitates the system, or diminishes its powers of evolving animal heat and withstanding cold or sudden changes of atmospheric temperature, and other disease-producing agencies, renders the individual thus enfeebled very liable to catarrh. Among the most common debilitating agencies are a scrofulous condition of the system, or other impurities of the blood, exhaustive fevers, and other prostrating acute diseases, or those badly treated; exhaustive and unnatural discharges, intemperance, excessive study, adversity, grief, want of sleep, scrofulous and other taints of the system, which may have been inherited, having perhaps been handed down, even unto the third, or fourth generation, to an innocent posterity from infected progenitors; too sudden rest after great and fatiguing exercise, and living in poorly ventilated apartments. These are among the most fruitful causes of those feeble, deranged, or impure conditions of the system to which catarrh so frequently owes its origin. Although the immediate or exciting cause is generally repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being neglected or improperly treated, "go on from bad to worse," yet the predisposing or real cause of the disease is, in the majority of cases, an enfeebled, impure, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, which invites the disease, and needs only the irritation produced in the nasal passages by an attack of cold, to kindle the flame and establish the loathsome malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL IN CHARACTER. Some sufferers from catarrh are convinced with difficulty that there exists in their system a weakness, impurity, or derangement of any kind, which permitted the disease to fasten itself upon them. They may not feel any great weakness, may not have any pimples, blotches, eruptions, swellings, or ulcers, upon their whole person; in fact, nothing about them that would, except to the skilled eye of the practical and experienced physician, indicate that their systems are weakened or deranged with bad humors; and yet such a fault may, and generally does, exist. As an ulcer upon he leg, of a "fever-sore," or an eruption upon the skin, may be the only outward sign of a fault in the system, so, frequently chronic catarrh is the only sign by which a bad condition of the system manifests itself in a manner that is perceptible to the sufferer himself, or to the non-professional observer. The finely-skilled physician, whose constant practice makes his perceptive faculties perfect in this direction, would detect the constitutional fault, as an experienced banker detects a finely-executed and dangerous banknote which the unpracticed eye would pronounce genuine.

COMMON SENSE TREATMENT,—Guaranteed Cure.

If you would remove an evil, *strike at its root*. As the predisposing or real cause of catarrh is, in the majority of cases, some weakness, impurity, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, in attempting to cure the disease our chief aim must be directed to *the removal of that cause*. The more we see of this odious disease, and we treat successfully thousands of cases annually at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, the more do we realize the importance of combining with the use of a local, soothing and healing application, a *thorough and persistent* internal use of blood-cleansing and tonic medicines.

LOCAL AGENT. As a local application for healing the diseased condition in the head, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is beyond all comparison the best preparation ever invented. It is mild and pleasant to use, producing no smarting or pain, and containing no strong, irritating, or caustic drug, or other poison. Its ingredients are simple and harmless, yet when scientifically and skillfully combined, in just the right proportions, they form a most wonderful and valuable healing medicine. Like gunpowder, which is formed of a combination of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, the ingredients are simple, but the product of their combination is wonderful in its effects. This Remedy is a powerful antiseptic, and speedily destroys all bad smell which accompanies so many cases of catarrh, thus affording great comfort to those who suffer from this disease.

The reader's mind cannot be too strongly impressed with the importance of combining thorough constitutional with the local treatment of this disease. Not only will the cure be thus more surely, speedily, and permanently, effected, but you thereby guard against other forms of disease breaking out, as the result of humors in the blood or constitutional derangements or weaknesses.

CHIEF RELIANCE. In curing catarrh and all the various diseases with which it is so frequently complicated, as throat, bronchial, and lung diseases, weak stomach, catarrhal deafness, weak or inflamed eyes, impure blood, scrofulous and other taints, the wonderful powers and virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cannot be too strongly extolled. It has a specific effect upon the lining mucous membranes of the nasal and other air-passages, promoting the natural secretion of their follicles and glands, thereby softening the diseased and thickened membrane, and restoring it to its natural, thin, delicate, moist, healthy condition. As a blood-purifier, it is unsurpassed. As those diseases which complicate catarrh are diseases of the lining mucous membranes, or of the blood, it will readily be seen why this medicine is so well calculated to cure them.

The Golden Medical Discovery is the natural "helpmate" of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It not only cleanses, purifies, regulates, and builds up the system to a healthy standard, and conquers throat, bronchial, and lung complications, when any such exist, but, from its specific effects upon the lining membrane of the nasal passages, it aids materially in restoring the diseased, thickened, or ulcerated membrane to a healthy condition, and thus eradicates the disease. When a cure is effected in this manner it is permanent. The system is so purified, regulated, and strengthened, as to be strongly fortified against the encroachments of catarrh and other diseases. The effects of the Golden Medical Discovery upon the system will be gradual, and the alterative changes of tissue and function generally somewhat slow. They are not, however, less complete, radical, and lasting; and this constitutes its great merit. Under its influence all the secretions are aroused to carry the blood-poisons out of the system, the nutrition is promoted, and the patient finds himself gradually improving in flesh; his strength is built up, his lingering ailments dwindle away, and by and by, he finds his whole person has been entirely renovated and repaired, and he feels like a new man—a perfect being.

Both Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are sold by druggists the world over. Price of Discovery $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00. Price of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy 50 cents; half-dozen bottles $2.50.

A complete pamphlet Treatise on Catarrh, giving valuable hints as to clothing, diet, and other matters of importance, will be mailed, post-paid to any address, on receipt of a 2-cent postage stamp. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,
Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute,
No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

The Original LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SIZE OF PELLETS.

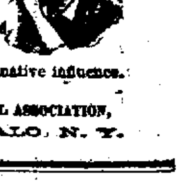
PURELY VEGETABLE! PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

As a LIVER PILL, they are Unequaled!

SMALLEST, CHEAPEST, EASIEST TO TAKE!

Beware of Imitations, which contain Poisonous Minerals. Always ask for Dr. Pierce's Pellets, which are little Sugar-coated Pills, or Anti-bilious Granules. ONE PELLET A DOSE.

BEING PURELY VEGETABLE in their composition, Dr. Pierce's Pellets operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a gentle **laxative, alterative,** or active **purgative,** these little Pellets, give the most perfect satisfaction.



SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of **Dr. Pierce's Pellets.** In explanation of their remedial power over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. **25 cents a vial; by druggists.**

Manufactured by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

FOR RENT OR LEASE.

THE NEW "RIVERSIDE" HOTEL, COMPLETED last year, at the formerly well known "White House" location, at the terminus of the macadam road, 5 miles south of Portland. The hotel is now being furnished in first-class style, and will soon be ready for the reception of guests. The property will be rented from year to year, or leased for a term to a party who knows how and will keep it as a first-class suburban hotel.

The location is universally acknowledged to possess advantages over any in the surroundings of the city—the finest and best graded road leading out of Portland for a pleasure drive, a railroad station at the hotel, a wharf 200 feet upon the river for accommodation of steamboat landings, a fine race track, 35 acres of land, embracing gardens, fruit, orchards, picnic grounds and groves, in fact, possessing all natural advantages to make it attractive and desirable. Proposals will be received until the house is ready to be opened for business. Apply to H. [illegible]

CALL FOR BIDS

FOR THE PILING AND FRAMING OF THE Gray's Harbor Mill and Wharf at Cosmopolis, Wash. Ter. There will be from 1000 to 1500 piles. The framing is to be after the plan of the Stetson & Post Mill at Seattle. Separate bids are also wanted for the piling and construction of a wharf 700 feet long by 100 ft wide. All material to be furnished by the Gray's Harbor Mill Company, and the work to be performed under the supervision of George W. Stetson, manager and agent. All piling for the mill will be land driving. Bidders will give the cost per pile for driving and the cost per thousand for framing and construction.

Plans can be seen at the office of the Stetson & Post Mill at Seattle. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. All bids to be forwarded to George W. Stetson, Cosmopolis, W. T., on or before May 1, 1888.

2548 GEO. W. STETSON, Manager and Agent.

Weak, Undeveloped Parts Of the body enlarged & strengthened. Full particulars sent (sealed) free. ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

MANUFACTURED BY
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EAST PORTLAND, O
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED

LAND PLASTER

—AT—

Everding & Farrell's,

Portland, Oregon.

THE BENCHES EMPTY.

But the Tariff Ball is Kept Rolling in the House.

TWO WESTERN MEN HAVE A TILT.

The Discussion Assumes a Colloquial Turn and Deals With the Condition of Labor in Pennsylvania—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON April 28.—Many representatives went to Philadelphia to-day to witness the launch of the Yorktown, and there were but thirty-five members present when the house met this morning, and immediately went into committee of the whole on the tariff.

Kerr of Iowa approved reduction of revenues by abolition of the internal revenue tax. The time had come, he thought, in the history of the American government for the nation to declare that henceforth it would take no share in the profits of the sale of alcoholic liquors.

Tarsney of Michigan said he and the gentleman on his side of the house were not free traders. They were fair traders. They were not seeking to pull down the customs houses of the country. They proposed to continue custom house taxation, but they would revise the existing laws so as to bring taxes down to the base line of necessary revenues, and in so revising the laws to place the tax highest on the luxuries of life, and lowest on life's necessaries. He was constantly interrupted by his colleague (Mr. O'Donnel) with statements as to the great prosperity of agriculture and manufacturing in Michigan, under the protective tariff, and the colleagues between the two gentlemen upon the subject of the condition of Michigan afforded much amusement to the other members present.

A COLLOQUIAL TURN.

The discussion then took a colloquial turn, and the subjects of free trade, protection, the wages of laboring men, fisheries, shipbuilding, etc., were touched upon, and at times the questions and answers caused great merriment among the few members present.

O'Neill of Pennsylvania said that yesterday morning he had received a letter from a young lady about to graduate, in which she said she had been designated to speak at her commencement exercises on protection of American interests. So that the question even entered into the household of American families.

Richardson of Tennessee—Did the young lady ask you for protection?

Milliken—If the young lady had asked you for protection, would you have been a free trader then?

O'Neill then declared with emphasis that he was a protectionist of protectionists; that he was a protectionist all over—a declaration which was received with laughter and applause.

Ford of Michigan characterized Philadelphia as an overgrown country village, and contrasted its slowness with the building activity of New York. This condition of affairs, he said, arose because the citizens of Philadelphia had not depended, as the citizens of New York had, on their own enterprise; they had been fed on the public lap.

O'Neill suggested that the gentleman must have been in some remarkable condition when he visited Philadelphia, or must have had his eyes closed. The manufactures of Philadelphia amounted to many more millions than those of New York.

LABOR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Russell of Massachusetts, referring to the condition of the protected state of Pennsylvania, stated that the affairs in the coal regions of that state were a shame and a scandal to human civilization.

Baine declared that the wages paid labor in the county of Allegheny alone were annually more than the entire wages paid in all the states represented by the Southern contingent on the ways and means committee.

Breckenridge said that a dark feature of the protection system was the guard of Pinkerton detectives at Edgar Thompson's steel works, for the purpose of enabling Hungarian emigrants to work while American workmen were kept out at the point of the gun. That was the state of affairs at Allegheny.

Baine declared it was a mistake. The detectives were there, but the men who sought protection were not Hungarians. Americans were not skilled mechanics, and could not do the work required.

Breckenridge inquired what wages the men at Edgar Thompson's steel works had been receiving.

Baine replied that they had been receiving $8 a day.

Breckenridge said the average wages of the Pinkerton detectives was $8 a day. They received that rate of wages to prevent a breach of the peace by men who received $3 a day.

MERELY AN INCIDENT.

Reed of Maine said the gentleman from Kentucky had drawn a picture with the American workmen in the cold, and the Hungarian workmen protected by Pinkerton detectives. The gentleman had pictured that as the final result of protection, when it was only an incident in the great dispute which went on under protection. The gentleman wanted to contrast the wages of men temporarially employed with those received by permanent employes. He (Reed) thought it ought to be pointed out that such methods of arguing this question of free trade or protection were somewhat petty in their nature. The question was, what system brought the greater wealth to the country and higher wages to the workingmen?

Breckenridge said Allegheny county had been pointed out as the scene of protective development, and he had shown the result of that development. He denied that it was an incident that he depicted, and asserted that it was a necessary consequence of an unnatural system of taxation, under which an organized body of armed detectives was used in guarding convict labor to undersell American labor.

A running debate took place on the subject of monopolies, which was participated in by Smith of Wisconsin and Farquhar of New York. The committee then rose and the house adjourned.

YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA.

The Surgeon-General on Hand With Proof of His Assertions.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Surgeon-General Hamilton to-day officially published the full text of the reports on file in the marine hospital bureau, on which was based the statement of last Saturday, that a late inspection at Micanopy, Plant City and Barlow, Florida, has proved the recent existence of yellow fever there, and that several other towns in the western portion of the state are looked upon as suspicious.

In an interview this evening, in reference to the subject, he said: "In view of characteristically violent attacks on me by certain Florida newspapers, I have thought best to publish the full text of those reported. It will be seen from perusal of them that I could have made a more positive statement, and still have kept within the limits of the information on file. I now learn that the report of Dr. Knight, who was detailed by the Jacksonville board of health, states that there were two cases of yellow fever at Plant City as late as April 24th. The reports as to Barlow are not confirmed, but as to the other points, the original information seems to be correct. I regret extremely the circumstances that made it necessary to publish the original warning, but under the existing law, it was my duty to other localities to give them some intimation of the facts. If the publication shall stir the Florida authorities to a proper sense of the obligation they owe the other states of the Union, by prompt enforcement of vigorous sanitary measures and the establishment of a state board of health, the publication will result in great good to them and to all. Personal abuse of the surgeon-general, while it may be an amusing diversion to Florida newspapers, will neither clean up their villages nor arrest their yellow fever, nor restore confidence in themselves."

The reports filed about four pages of the "weekly abstract of sanitary reports No. 17."

HUMAN NATURE.

About the Same in the Halls of the Capitol as in the Backwoods.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Last night there came near being a fight in the room of the committee on manufactures, which is investigating trusts. In the testimony which he gave before that commission some days ago, State Senator S. Emery, of Pennsylvania, said some very hard things about the Standard Oil Company. Last night Mr. Archibald, who is also from Pennsylvania, was on the stand. He took occasion to deny all that Emery had said, and in as many words repeatedly declared that he had lied.

Emery was present and reciprocated by saying that Archibald was a liar. Things grew hotter and hotter, and it looked as if a slugging match was inevitable. The committee adjourned quickly, but the two angry men kept it up.

Finally Mr. Bacon of New York, chairman of the committee, said to them: "Look here! if you want to fight go out in the corridor and have it out. You can't fight here." The two men left the room, but indulged in no gore after being put out.

WHITNEY'S GUESTS.

Two Special Trains Convey Them to the Launching.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—Secretary Whitney's personal guests to the launching of the government vessels at Cramps' ship yards in Philadelphia, left Washington on two special trains at 9 o'clock A. M. The party numbers upward of 300, is composed of senators, representatives, army and navy officers, government officials, and newspaper correspondents. There is not a quorum of members of the house in the city to-day, consequently no business of importance will be attempted at the Capitol.

SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Two trains from Washington, bearing Secretary Whitney and party, arrived a few minutes before 1 o'clock, and were at once taken on board the steamer Columbia, where they were received by city officials and prominent citizens. The steamer meanwhile proceeded up the river to Cramp's ship yards.

The Yorktown was launched at 3:06 P. M., and was christened by Miss Eleanor Breckenridge, daughter of Congressman Breckenridge.

The dynamite cruiser followed off the ways at 3:10, being christened by Miss Nellie Cameron, daughter of Senator Don Cameron. The launches were unusually successful. The U. S. steamer Dispatch, which lay out in the river, fired salutes as the vessels moved off the ways into the stream, amid the screeching of whistles, the ringing of bells and the cheers of a multitude of spectators.

The dynamite cruiser was christened "Vesuvius."

Postal Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Senator Stewart presented a petition of a large number of citizens of Humboldt county, Nevada, and Grant county, Oregon, to the postmaster-general, Friday, asking for a mail service between Winnemucca, Nevada, and Drewsey, Oregon. The postmaster-general endorsed the petition favorably and there is little doubt that the service will be speedily established.

He also presented a petition of citizens of White Pine county for an increased mail service between Wells, Nevada, and Ely, and various points in White Pine county, which was also favorably endorsed by the postmaster-general, and will probably be granted.

The postmaster-general has informed Senator Stewart that Postmaster White, of Carson, would be reappointed at the expiration of his term. Mr. White, although a republican, was recommended by both democrats and republicans.

The Washington Races.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The attendance at the National Jockey Club races was better than on either of the preceding days. The weather was beautiful, and the track splendid.

Six furlongs—Volta won, King Idle second, Boodle third; time 1:15¼.

One mile—Favor won, Frank Ward second, Bess third; time, 1:44.

For two-year-olds, half mile—Holiday won, Seymour second, Bonnie Park third; time, 0.49¾.

Seven-eighths mile—Bronzomatre won, Romp second, Lucy H. third; time, 1:31.

Steeple-chase over the full course—Bob Miles won, Jim McGowan second, Hercules third; time, 4:29¼.

The Redwood Conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The secretary of the interior has transmitted to the house a report of the alleged conspiracy of the California Redwood Company to obtain the larger part of the fine redwood forests in Humboldt county. Details of this effort to get possession of 500,000 acres of redwood, to be sold to a Scotch syndicate, have already been printed. The most important portion of the secretary's paper is his recommendation that registers and receivers of United States land offices hereafter be given authority by statute to summon witnesses.

He Doth Protest Too Much.

DETROIT, April 28.—A special from Washington says: Senator Stanford, during an interview to-day, said that all the talk about him as a presidential candidate is absurd. He said he is not now, and never has been, a candidate, and does not wish to be considered as such. Since his name was mentioned in this connection he has received many letters daily on the subject, which he has not even taken the trouble to answer.

Eells Calls on the President.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Senator Dolph, accompanied by Mr. Eells, called upon the president to-day. Mr. Eells is Indian agent at the Puyallup, Washington territory, agency, and he has been summoned to this city by the committee on Indian affairs, to answer charges which have been preferred against him.

A pension has been granted Samuel A. Love, Moscow, Idaho.

Commissioner Cooley Ill.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Judge Cooley had a sharp attack of pneumonia Thursday, preceded by a chill brought on by exposure, the extent of which he was not aware of at the time. He had a very bad night, but by unfailing care and attention, by noon Friday, the disease was checked in its worst symptoms, and he has been gaining ever since. Mrs. Cooley arrived in Washington last night from Ann Arbor.

Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The secretary of the treasury this afternoon accepted $106,000 in bonds.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL.

Governors of the Thirteen Original States Meet in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—In response to a call issued some time ago by Gov. Beaver, the governors of the thirteen original states, or their representatives with the exception of Massachusetts, met in Carpenter's hall to-day, to consider plans for the establishment of a fitting and lasting memorial to commemorate the first century of the constitution of the United States. Resolutions were passed calling upon the national government and the various states and territories to make appropriations for a fund to erect a suitable national monument commemorative of the framing and adoption of the constitution of the United States, to be erected within the city of Philadelphia; said monument to bear the names of the signers of the declaration of independence, in their autographs, and of the framers of the constitution.

It was also resolved to invite all the states and territories to co-operate with New York in celebrating the centennial of Washington's inauguration.

Those present were: Govs. Beaver of Pennsylvania, Sawyer of New Hampshire, Davis of Rhode Island, Biggs of Delaware, Green of New Jersey and Jackson of Maryland; Lieut.-Govs. Jones of New York and Howard of Connecticut; Rev. Thomas A. Hoyt, D. D., of Georgia; Maj. Charles S. Stringfellow of Virginia, Julius N. Carr of North Carolina, and ex-Secretary of State J. N. Lipscomb of South Carolina.

MRS. LOGAN'S CHOICE.

She Believes Gen. Alger is the Best Candidate for President.

DETROIT, April 28.—In a recent conversation, Mrs. Logan referred incidentally to political matters, and then, replying to questions, said, while at the same time the subject seemed to bring the past to her very vividly, and tears glistened in her eyes:

"All my active interest in politics is gone," she said slowly and sadly. "During Gen. Logan's life time I heard so much of political affairs, and was so mixed up in them, that I retain something of the old feeling; and I watch the progress of events with an attention which may, after all, perhaps be said to amount to interest. It seems to me that the party to which Gen. Logan belonged, and which I, as his widow and one interested in my country's welfare cannot but love, should lay aside personal preferences."

She then proceeded to say that Gen. Alger is one of the safest of men. "Since Mr. Blaine's withdrawal his name has come into great prominence. His availability as a candidate is receiving wide consideration, and I have heard many prominent men discuss the favorable aspects of his candidacy, in Washington and elsewhere. I have a strong hope and desire in the matter. Gen. Alger was Gen. Logan's friend, and he has been my friend."

PACIFIC COAST EVENTS.

A Stage Robber Kills One of a Pursuing Party.

MULLAN TUNNEL PROBABLY RUINED

A Protest from Angry Passengers—The Benefit for Mrs. Marsh—Personal and General Notes from San Francisco.

CLOVERDALE, April 28.—The Lakeport stage was robbed by two masked men, a quarter of a mile beyond the toll gate, on the Geeper road, and the Wells, Fargo box taken. Abe Creigler, constable of the Cloverdale district, and Sam Allen started for Cloverdale when the news was received, and followed on the robbers' trail to a point on Profile rock, where, coming upon the robbers, Creigler ordered them to throw up their hands. Instead of doing this one robber fired, and Abe Creigler fell dead, shot through the heart. At the same time Sam Allen fired, and both robbers at once slid down a high precipice. Darkness overtaking the party before a thorough search could be made, it was not ascertained if Allen's shot was effective. The body of Creigler was brought to Cloverdale. Further search will be continued to-morrow.

MULLAN TUNNEL RUINED.

The Loss Estimated at Over Two Million Dollars.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 28.—A Garrison special says: Mullan tunnel on the Northern Pacific railway, which passes through the main range of the Rocky mountains, will probably be a total wreck, owing to the action of melting snow and spring rains. A heavy squeeze has already necessitated abandonment of the tunnel. The loss will be over $2,000,000.

ANGRY PASSENGERS.

They Advise Travelers to Avoid the Port of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Saloon passengers who arrived here from Hong Kong and Yokohama on the steamer Gaelic two weeks ago, and were placed in quarantine for fourteen days, held an indignation meeting upon their release, and adopted resolutions condemning the action of the mayor and board of health of San Francisco in detaining them in quarantine, in view of the fact that the Gaelic was twenty days at sea, and presented a clean bill of health upon her arrival here. The resolutions advise all passengers from Asia to avoid the port of San Francisco. The passengers also determined to send copies of the resolutions to the Associated Press, and to the principal newspapers in China, Japan and India.

Mayor Pond received a cablegram to-day from the British governor of Hong Kong, stating that smallpox is no longer epidemic in that port, and it is believed the board of health will soon take action allowing passengers on the China steamers to land upon arrival here, if the steamers present a clean bill of health. There are now 1800 passengers detained in quarantine; the great majority of them are Chinese steerage passengers.

MRS. MARSH'S BENEFIT.

It Promises to Prove a Financial Success—Great Interest Shown.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The benefit tendered to Mrs. Sidney L. Marsh, widow of the unfortunate young man, formerly of Portland, who lost his life by being jumped on by the race horse, Don Jose, a week ago to-day, has been set by the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association for next Monday, and will undoubtedly draw a large crowd, as the circumstances of his death have been a topic of conversation for the past week. Many of the friends of Marsh have combined to make it a substantial testimonial. Horsemen and book-makers have given liberal purses for horses to run for, and the owners have named numerous starters. It is said the races will be the most interesting of any this year.

A ROW IN UTAH.

The Mormons Trying to Run the Democratic Party.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 28.—The democratic county convention at Provo was invaded to-day by Mormons, who voted resolutions declaring against participation by members of the people's (church) party, and against the admission of Utah as a state. The democratic chairman and secretary of the meeting and the body of democrats thereupon withdrew, and the democrats held a meeting and passed the resolutions voted down by the Mormons, and selected delegates to the territorial convention. The Mormons also continued their meeting, and selected another set of delegates.

CALIFORNIA.

Personal and General Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Walter Conklin, a merchant of Grant's Pass, is in the city on business.

Two old wrecks of former greatness, that were often seen at Portland, the steamers Orizaba and Ajax, are lying at the Arctic Oil Works wharf.

The statement is made here that arrangements will shortly be perfected to take the Oregon & California railraod out of the receiver's hands.

J. J. Valentine, vice-president and general manager of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express company, returned from New York yesterday.

It is rumored that Fred. Gebhardt, whose name has often been associated with that of Mrs. Langtry, has purchased, for $33,000, a ranch of 3000 acres in Lake county. It will be made a breeding farm, and the famous stallion Eole will be shipped there from the East.

Recorded deaths in this city during the week ending last night were 127, against 109 the corresponding week last year.

Mrs. Faling, who killed her husband Charles, was in court this morning, with her attorney. The information charging her with murder was read to her by the clerk, and her plea of not guilty was entered.

The sentence of Pilcher, the half-interest swindler, was again postponed till next Saturday.

Vineyardists and orchardists are already fearing that it will be impossible to gather this year's fruit crop. Agents are in Chinatown securing Chinese to work on contracts. A plan to import negroes is meeting with favor.

Interviewers with delegates to the republican state convention indicate that the convention will give no instructions to delegates who go to Chicago. The opinion of the men who have thus far spoken is that Californians should go untrammeled, to deliberate freely with Eastern delegates on the best man to represent the party in the coming campaign.

Della Sager, once a prominent actress, attempted to commit suicide last night by jumping into the bay, to end a life of misery caused by matrimonial and financial trouble. She was rescued in time and will recover.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The jury that has been engaged for several days past hearing the trial of Daniel Mahoney, for the murder of John Lannen, returned a verdict this afternoon of manslaughter. This killing occurred on the morning of February 19, and was a somewhat peculiar case. The parties were not even acquainted, but Mahoney approached Lannon with an invitation to go in and drink. When they returned to the street a shot was heard, and a moment latter the assembled crowd found Lannon dead on the sidewalk with a bullet hole through him and Mahoney standing over him. When a policeman asked him who did the shooting, he acknowledged it, but gave no explanation. His defense was that he was going to lend Lannon his pistol, when the weapon accidentally went off.

On Trial for Kidnaping.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The preliminary examination of Frank Reme, alias S. Senowally, for alleged attempt to kidnap Florence Blythe, heiress of the deceased millionaire Thomas Blythe a few weeks ago, was on trial before R. Lloyd, justice of the peace at Berkeley, this morning, and Reme was held in $5000 bonds to appear at the next session of the criminal court.

The Bay District Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Bas Bleu won the first race, one and one-sixteenth miles, at the Bay District track to-day, Susie S. coming in second, Carmen third; time, 1:52¼.

Seven-eighths mile—Sonoma won, Jubilee second, Cassandra third; time, 1:29¼.

One and one-eighth miles—Ed McGinnis won, Love-Knot second, C. H. Todd third; time, 1:55.

One and three-quarters miles—Bonny Scot won, Hermes second, Laura Gardiner third; time, 3:03.

There will be an extra day's racing on Monday, for the benefit of the widow of Sidney Marsh, who was killed on the first day of the meeting by a racer flying the track.

Three-quarters mile, extra, six entries—Peregrine won, Love Knot second, and Mart Gibson and Applause a tie for third place; time, 1:14¾.

The Panama and Nicaragua Canals.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—It is regarded here as a curious feature of the news regarding the Nicaragua canal project, that every intimation that the Panama canal is to be pushed is met by a story that the prospects look bright for the Nicaragua affair. A cable dispatch was received a day or two ago, stating that an additional sum would be raised in France, by means of lottery, to complete the Panama canal, whereupon the public were promptly treated to a half column about Menocal and the movements of the surveyors in Nicaragua. People here, who are indirectly interested, say it looks very much as if the Panama canal would be finished before the surveys of its rival are completed.

An Old Crime in Court.

SANTA CRUZ, April 28.—When the case of Jesse Graham, for the murder of Bennett thirty-eight years ago, came up before Judge McCann to-day, R. H. Ward, counsel for defendant, moved to set aside the indictment, on several grounds, one being that the superior court had no jurisdiction, as California was not a state at the time. A number of like errors were also found, sufficient, it was alleged, to invalidate the indictment. District Attorney Jeter asked a further continuance, to allow him to look into the several points of law set forth by the opposing counsel, and the court thereupon continued the hearing until Monday.

A Teacher from Unga.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—J. H. Carr, of Unga, Alaska, has arrived on the vessel St. Paul. Carr has been engaged in teaching the United States government school at Unga for the past two years. He opened school there in November, 1886. The average attendance for the first year was only twenty, and fell off the first year to not greater than seventeen, owing to the Greek church which opened a school. Unga is only a village on Unga island, and has a population of about 150. Mr. Carr, whose home is in Seattle, to which point he is en route, had the misfortune to lose his wife, who assisted at first in his work.

Birth of Triplets.

POMONA, April 28.—Isabella, wife of Votello Sanchez, a Mexican, living four miles from Pomona, has given birth to three baby boys. Mother and children are doing well, and the physicians say they bid fair to live long lives. The father of the children has decided to name them after three counties in Southern California—Los Angeles, San Diego and San Bernardino. Citizens of Pomona made up a purse of 100 gold dollars for the mother.

An Interesting Decision.

SACRAMENTO, April 28.—S. P. Maslin, clerk of the state board of examiners, who was arrested for ejecting Will Carson, correspondent of a San Francisco newspaper, from the governor's office, was to-day discharged in the police court. The judge held that a public officer may remove intruders in his private office, which is private to the extent that privacy may be necessary for the safe and proper transaction of public business.

Call for a Distribution.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The distribution is asked of the residue of the personal effects, two lots, and $3124 in cash, in the estate of Stephen G. Miller, who perished at sea by the loss of the ill-fated steamer Pacific, November, 1875, on a trip from Portland. At the time of his death Miller was in the employ of Reddington, Hostetter & Co. Everything was bequeathed by will to his married sisters, now in Washington, D. C.

Heavy Shock of Earthquake.

BIGGS, April 28.—One of the heaviest earthquakes ever experienced here occurred at 8:45 o'clock this evening, lasting seventy-five seconds. The vibration was east and west. Plastered buildings were cracked.

VIRGINIA, Nev., April 28.—Three slight earthquake shocks were experienced this evening.

No Longer Epidemic.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Mayor Pond received a cablegram from the British governor of Hong Kong this morning, stating that smallpox was no longer epidemic in that port. This intelligence was in answer to a dispatch sent yesterday by the mayor, pending consideration as to quarantining steamers just arrived from the Orient.

The Corean Embassy.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Four members of the Corean embassy arrived here from Washington to-day, and will sail for home on the City of New York next Wednesday.

Fire at Riverside.

RIVERSIDE, April 28.—The residence of Mrs. Overton burned this afternoon. Cause, unknown. Loss, $3000; insurance, $600.

OTHER COAST DISPATCHES.

Thurston County Republican Convention.

OLYMPIA, W. T., April 28.—A full meeting of the republican Thurston county convention met here to-day and elected as delegates to the territorial convention Messrs. T. H. Cavanaugh, Wm. Bagless and Fred Stocking. The following alternates were also elected: Major J. R. Hayden and Messrs. J. F. Gowey and G. G. Mills.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we express our profound sorrow at the death of that illustrious republican, Roscoe Conkling, and that we take this our first opportunity to record our high appreciation of his services throughout a long public career of patriotic devotion, strengthened by the work of a cultured and brilliant mind, and marked from first to last by the evidence of a high personal integrity.

Resolved, That this convention heartily endorses the proposed formation of republican clubs in the various precincts of the county, believing such organizations to be valuable auxiliaries to the regular campaign committees.

Medford Political Notes.

MEDFORD, Or., April 28.—A democratic club of twenty members was organized here last night, with J. D. Whitman, president. Final organization was effected. The republican primary was held here to-day. J. S. Howard, J. B. Riddle, J. A. Whiteside and I. A. Webb were chosen delegates to the county convention to be held at Jacksonville, Wednesday, May 9.

The democratic primary, held here to-day, selected as delegates E. G. Hurt, William Roberts, George S. Walton, M. Purdin and W. Crawford. The county convention will be at Jacksonville, Saturday, May 5.

Articles of Incorporation.

SALEM, April 28.—The Oregon Building & Loan Association to-day filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The incorporators are J. H. Turner, R. Sargent, T. F. Rourke, J. H. Raley, Wm. Beagle, J. M. Pruett, Lehman Blunt, G. W. Walker, Frank B. Clopton and W. F. Maller. The capital stock is $500,000; place of business, Pendleton. Articles were also filed by the Portland Hotel Company.

The Indian Idea of Justice.

TUCSON, A. T., April 28.—The Indians brought here from San Carlos Indian reservation have had a hearing before Commissioner Hughes, who held them for murder. They each admitted that they did the killing, but claimed that as they had lost that many warriors from their band at the hands of the band to which the murdered Indians belonged, they had a right to retaliate.

The Legislature Prorogued.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 28.—The legislature was prorogued to-day by Lieut.-Gov. Nelson, who assented to forty-six bills. One provides for the erection of two sampling and reduction works for the purpose of aiding the development of quartz ledges in the Caribou and Kootenai districts.

Albany to Have a Board of Trade.

ALBANY, Or., April 28.—A call was issued to-day by prominent business men of this city for a citizens' meeting, to be held next Thursday, for the purpose of organizing a board of trade.

Hon. Geo. H. Williams to Speak.

SALEM, Or., April 28.—Hon. George H. Williams will address the people of Salem and vicinity on the political issues of the day, on the evening of Tuesday, May 8.

Pullman reservations made for all points east via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

BERLIN CABLE LETTER

Speculation Concerning the Health of the Emperor.

THE VISIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Her Reception the Most Brilliant Social Event of the Century—The Recent Attack on the Queen and the Empress.

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BERLIN, April 28.—The end of the week sees an unhoped-for change in the emperor's condition, and the feeling of relief and joy at the good news can be plainly read in the faces of the daily visitors to the schloss. There is every reason to believe that no further complications will set in, at least for some weeks, now that the dangers of the crisis are over. The original disease, however, is insidious in its progress, and the final result is only postponed.

The *North German Gazette*, which usually takes a pessimistic view of the emperor's case, says: "At any rate, the local disease is unusually slow in progress. Even now, one cannot speak of a very material extension of the malady, nor of the so much dreaded spreading to other and especially vital organs." This extract rather reflects the reaction that has taken place in the German press since the admitted success of Dr. Mackenzie's treatment, and the now almost equally admitted fact that the recent crisis was mainly due to Dr. Bergman's futile attempts to insert a new canula.

Dr. Bergman recently said to Dr. Mackenzie: "It matters little what the feelings of the German people may be, but I have my reputation to save." The fact that Dr. Bergman signed the recent bulletins is, therefore, of exceptional importance.

One of the physicians attending the emperor expressed his views as follows: "Considering the gravity of the emperor's malady, his condition is as good as could be hoped. Nevertheless, apart from accidents, new developments are not expected for a month or six weeks. The strong constitution of the emperor may carry him over this. It is useless to deceive ourselves and hope too much."

The emperor was much encouraged yesterday by reading of a case of a Hungarian schoolmaster who submitted to tracheotomy in 1881, and is still in health.

A further sign that the present danger is past is that M. Herbette, the French minister, who has delayed his departure a fortnight in consequence of the crisis, has arranged to return to Paris Tuesday. It is reported also that the grand duchess of Baden will leave Charlottenberg.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S RECEPTION.

After her drive to Berlin, Wednesday, Queen Victoria was so pleased with the hearty reception accorded her by the people that she immediately telegraphed to Lord Salisbury a detailed account of the warm welcome she received. She was all the more pleased, because it had even been suggested to her not to come to Berlin, as it was feared she would be coolly received by the people. Nothing, however, could induce her to forego her visit to the emperor's sick bed.

Wednesday's banquet is the universal theme of discussion. Never, since the last century, had such splendor been witnessed in the Charlottenburg schloss. The beautiful gallery was transformed into a hall of surpassing grandeur, prominent among the decorations being the Chinese and Japanese vases presented by Dutch merchants to the great elector. The floor was covered with beautiful Smyrna carpets, and the rooms were lighted with silver candelabra. The dinner service was of gold, and the table decorations and flowers were magnificent. The chairs were covered with purple velvet. The windows were draped with curtains of light red silk. All the ladies were dressed in black, and the gentlemen wore uniforms. The queen was extremely gracious to Prince Bismarck. She insisted on his being seated, saying: "I know that long standing is not good for your leg."

Official organs have little to say of the results of the interview, beyond commenting upon the eminent satisfaction shown by both the queen and the chancellor. Other journals make numerous assertions in regard to the interview, but they are unworthy of attention, as also is the report that the emperor appointed the queen honorary chief of the Life Guard regiment, in memory of her visit. One of the particular reasons for holding the review was rather that the queen expressed a desire to see the regiment in which Prince Henry of Battenburg was formerly lieutenant.

THE RECENT ATTACK ON ROYALTY.

The correspondent of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* says, with reference to the attacks upon the queen and empress: "Here in Alsace-Lorraine we can almost lay our hands on the mischief this wild noise has done, and we therefore regard it with doubt, pain and indignation."

The council of ministers meet daily, Count Herbert Bismarck assisting in the deliberations. The recent chancellor crisis, arising from the proposed marriage of Princess Victoria and Prince Alexander of Battenburg, was aggravated by the emperor insisting that the decisions of the council, which formerly were submitted to Emperor William in Bismarck's name, should now be submitted in a manner showing by what majorities (giving the names of the councillors) they had been arrived at. Prince Bismarck at first held out for solidarity, but eventually he acceded to the emperor's wish. Another source of trouble was the appearance of a joint memorial by the kingdoms of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg and Baden, setting forth that owing to the delicate state of the emperor's health, and the inexperience of the crown prince, it is advisable that the supreme power of declaring war and concluding peace should be vested in the reichstag, instead of remaining with the emperor. No reply has yet been sent to this.

NOTES.

The business transacted on the bourse to-day was insignificant. Stocks were firmly held, and there was no material change in prices. The annual bank reports are now nearly all published. Eighty of the banks were enabled to distribute large dividends. Thirty paid the same dividends as previous years, and only eighteen declared smaller dividends than in 1886.

Offers to appear in next season's productions of German opera in New York have been made to Fraulien Multen, Frau Rose Papiere, Frau Pauline Lucca, and Herr Gudehus, tenor. Managers are meditating the production in New York of Wagner's "Rheingold" and "Parsifal."

THE POPE'S FULMINATION.

The Question Now Arises, Was There a Bargain With England?

LONDON, April 28.—The *St. James Gazette* argues that the plan of campaign and boycotting operations have been carried on for years, yet the pope has been silent. "Mr. Errington's mission," it says, "failed to enlist the pope's interference. Recently rumors of negotiations between the government and the vatican have been revived. Now comes the startling news of the decree. The alleged tenor of the decree should, however, be accepted cautiously, but the public ought to be reassured that there has been no bargaining with the vatican, and that the pope is moved solely by consideration of religion and morality."

SUICIDE OF A PRIMA DONNA.

A Fit of Temper That Results in Despondency and Death.

LONDON, April 28.—Helene Crosmond, prima donna, committed suicide in the cabin of the Piccadilly Wednesday night. She had signed a contract with the Drury Lane Opera Company, but owing to a misunderstanding she tore up the contract in a fit of temper. Later she tried to reopen negotiations, but in the meantime a substitute had been engaged, and in a fit of despondency she shot herself.

Mrs. Crosmond was the daughter of Mme. Radahel, and accompanied Colonel Mapleson on one of his American tours.

ROUGH ON FINNISH JEWS.

The Russian Government Has Decreed Their Expulsion from Helsingfors.

LONDON, April 28.—The Russian government has decided to expel Jews from Helsingfors, except those who have served in the army. The Finnish papers are vigorously protesting against the decision.

FRANCE.

A Protest by De Roulede.

PARIS, April 28.—Boulangerist members of the chamber of deputies have announced their intention to interpellate the government in regard to arrests made after the Boulanger banquet last night. M. Paul De Roulede, who was one of the men arrested, has sent a letter to Premier Floquet, declaring his constitutional right to cheer whomsoever he likes; protesting against the aggressive manner in which the police treated the people gathered in front of the Cafe Riche last night as unjustified by statute, and holding M. Floquet responsible for these violations of law.

More Rioting at Nancy.

PARIS, April 28.—There was a renewal of the disorders at Nancy to-night. Ten arrests were make, but the crowd refused to disperse, and the hussars were ordered to charge with the gen d'armes, and clear the streets. Still the mob increased, and the streets resounded with shouts of "vive Boulanger." At 11 o'clock mounted gen d'armes succeeded in breaking the crowd up into small groups, and by midnight the town was quiet.

In Favor of the Panama Canal.

PARIS, April 28.—The chamber of deputies to-day, by a vote of 196 to 105, decided to discuss the clauses of the Panama lottery loan bill. The ultimate adoption of the bill is therefore probable.

PARIS, April 28.—The Panama lottery loan bill has passed the chamber of deputies.

President Carnot's Movements.

PARIS, April 28.—President Carnot attended a performance at the Grand theatre in Bordeaux last evening and was enthusiastically received by the audience. The president afterwards held a reception at the prefecture of the department.

Frederick Eats Beef.

BERLIN, April 28.—The emperor ate beef yesterday for the first time since the beginning of his recent illness.

A bulletin issued this morning says the emperor's condition is unchanged. He was almost without fever this morning.

BERLIN, April 28.—The decline in the emperor's temperature is extremely gradual, being only one-tenth of a degree less to-day. It is not likely that he will be able to exercise for some time to come.

BASEBALL.

A Game of One to Nothing in Favor of Detroit.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 28.—The third game between the Indianapolis and Detroit clubs was witnessed by 4000 people. The game was a contest of pitchers, in which both Boyle and Getzein got in fine execution, as the base-hit record will show. The day was saved for Detroit by Thompson's home-run drive over the right field fence in the sixth inning. Rowe joined the Detroits to-day, and played his regular position. Score: Indianapolis, 0; Detroit, 1.

PITTSBURG DEFEATS CHICAGO.

PITTSBURG, April 28.—Henderson pitched for the home team, and held the Chicagos down to four hits. He was very wild, however, and gave eight men their bases on balls. Van Haltren was not as effective as usual. Pittsburg took kindly to his delivery at the start, and kept it up to the finish, earning six of their runs. Attendance 2500. Score, Pittsburg 7, Chicago 4.

BOSTON DEFEATS WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Bostons won a well-earned victory to-day over the Washingtons. The local team played well, but lost by errors at an unfortunate phase of the contest. Nash cheated many of the statesmen out of base hits by brilliant work at second. The Washingtons tied the score in the eighth inning, but in the tenth the Bostons won the game on a drop fly by Wilmot, and Mack's misjudgment of Nash's line hit. Score, Washington 3, Boston 4.

THE PHILLIES BADLY BEATEN.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The New Yorks again defeated the Philadelphias at the polo grounds to-day. They gave them an unmerciful drubbing, and the visitors were badly rattled. In the third inning they had Casey so broken up that he did not know which way to turn. He pitched very wildly. Titcomb and Murphy were the battery for New York, and good ones the "twins," as they are dubbed, proved themselves to be. Murphy evoked round after round of applause by his catching and throwing to the bases. Six thousand five hundred people witnessed the game. Score: New York 14, Philadelphia 1.

ASSOCIATION GAMES.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.—Louisville 6, Cincinnati 4.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Brooklyn 0, Athletics 5.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—Baltimore 4, Cleveland 3.

KANSAS CITY, April 28.—No game: rain.

A COSTLY RATE WAR.

What Railroads Have Lost and Producers and Shippers Have Gained.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Statements prepared by Chairman Midgely, of the Southwestern Traffic Association, of the losses sustained by the association's lines during the recent rate war show a reduction of revenue, as compared with the corresponding period last year, of 64 per cent. on western and 71¼ per cent. on eastern tonnage, or a total decrease of $1,104,000.

There was also a decrease in tonnage, amounting to 17 per cent. of west-bound and 51 per cent. of east-bound traffic. It is calculated that losses on all lines between Lake Superior and Texas will reach a total of $1,250,000 on through traffic. To this should be added reductions to and from interior points on traffic three or four times as large as through business.

A FLOOR FALLS

And Lets Four Hundred People Down With a Crash.

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, April 28.—A terrible accident occurred at Rushsylvania last night. A school exhibition was in progress at a hall situated in the third story of a brick building, over 400 people being present. Suddenly the floor gave way with a frightful crash and the entire audience went down in a surging mass to the ground. So far, two people are reported dead, ten seriously injured, and probably fifty less seriously injured.

ANOTHER TELEPHONE DECISION.

In Which the Bell Company is Again Successful.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—Judge Pardee, in the United States circuit court yesterday, rendered a decree in the final hearing in the case of the Bell Telephone Company vs. the National Improved Telephone Company, in equity. The court decides that the telephones used by the defendants are infringements on the Bell patents, and gives the complainants judgment for all costs.

Suspension of Wine Dealers.

NEW YORK, April 28.—P. Link & Co., dealers in wines, No. 178 Duane street, assigned to-day, with preferences to the amount of $33,013. The liabilities of the firm are about $250,000. The house is one of the oldest in the trade, and it is thought that the firm will be able to resume business.

Short in His Accounts.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 28.—R. P. Gravet, treasurer of Scott county, has been found short in his accounts to the amount of $9000.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents, San Francisco.